Rs. 135 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VII. NO. 24 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
25th January ..	Mandala ..	8246
1st February ..	Rankin ..	6853
8th " ..	Chakrata* ..	5682
15th " ..	Sardinia ..	6580
22nd " ..	Merkara ..	8235

*Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available for passengers desiring to travel by the steamers sailing on the 15th and 22nd February will be allotted on the 31st January.
Passengers are requested to forward their priority certificates before that date to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Bombay, either direct or through their Agents. The priority certificates will be issued on application by the various Provincial Passage Committees.
All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
10th February..	Dilwara ..	5878

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamer.	
1919		
24th January ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
27th January ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
6th February ..	Khosrou ..	Mombasa, Zanzibar, Durban & P'Bay.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Tosan Maru	T. Yamamoto	2856	26th Jan.	5th Feb
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshizaki	4172	29th Jan.	8th Feb.
Yoroppa Maru	No. 2 S. Tanaka	3078	4th Feb.	14th Feb.
Shinyu Maru	G. Konaka	...	6th Feb.	16th Feb.
Taian Maru	Y. Kobayashi	3135	14th Feb.	24th Feb.

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHI CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Verimo Maru.	T. Kamiashi ..	29th Jan	5th Feb.	Japan.
Peking Maru.	S. Saito ..	30th Jan	4th Feb	Japan.

For freight apply to:
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.,
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.,
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300 000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newch wang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS ar opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of hal yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances fro Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by specia arrangement. No interest will be allowe which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,70,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs, 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Manager

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds etxceed ..... Rs. 27,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 20,00,000

Specialities: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female live insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
224, Budhwar Peth.
Poona City.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medow Street.

SALE OF COTTON WASTE.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons and Co., Agents the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd., sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of January, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bomanji Petit Mill, Mahaluxmi the following:—
On account and at the risk of Mr. Chimanlal Lalloobhai:—
About 35 candies Dropping A quality.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Padamsey Virjee:—
About 15 candies colour dropping.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Peeroj shah Jamsetjee Tadiwalla:—
A lot of Flue dust
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days from the day of sale.

SALE OF 100 BAGS CHINA SUGAR.
Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 30th January at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction.
By order of Aga Haji Mehedy Isfahany at his office at 144 old Modi Bag and on account and at the risk of Haji Ahmed Kazerani of Modi Street.
Ex. S. S. "Chansang."
100 Bags China sugar: A quality.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid within three days from the day of sale against Delivery order.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th January, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE, ON THURSDAY 30TH JANUARY, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)
Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 23, New Marine Lines, very valuable teak and blackwood made to order household furniture by Messrs. Daoji Kanki, comprising sliding table, handsome sideboards, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter panee door cupboard, meat safe, rich glass and porcelainware, dining room chairs, Tapestry and plush upholstered drawing room chesterfield suite palm stands, card table, plain top teapoys mirrored hatstand, Iron bedsteads chest of drawers, lady's writing table, panel door almyrahs, Iron baby's cot, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, baby's cradle, perambulator, Iron large bath, American Ice chest, Aluminium cooking utensils, etc., etc.
The property of Dr. C. A. CAVAZZANI, proceeding home.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
N.-B.—The above furniture is recently purchased and made by Messrs. Daoji Kanji.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th January, 1919.

MODY & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MEDOW STREET, FORT.
OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

AUCTION SALE OF 450 BALES YARN.
Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th inst. at 2 p.m (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, by order of Chaturbhuj Bhowanidas, Esq., at his shop at Tamba Kanta, Pydownie, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. M. Ravaloo Ayer, Nayasami Ayer.
450 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 20½ of China and Moon Mills.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within four days.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th January, 1919.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

JEWELLERY SELECTIONS AT ZAVERI BECHARDASS JHAVERCHAND & Co.

Diamond Merchants
AND
Manufacturing
JEWELLERS
ZAVERI BAZAR
BOMBAY 2.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
23, Churchgate Street.

AUCTION SALE OF NUTS, REVETS AND VICERS.
Government, tram contractor, and ship chandler has good chance to buy above things. SALE ON 28TH JANUARY, 1919, TUESDAY, AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.).
THE BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction near Two Tanks, 2nd Duncan Lane by order of Mr. Adamji Essaji and on account and risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Taher Ali Abdul Ali.
Revets:—
10/16 ins. by 1½ ins. to 10/16 ins. by 2½ ins., 60 cwts. in all size.
12/16 ins. by 2½ ins. to 12/16 ins. by 3½ ins. 20 cwts. in all size.
14/16 ins. by 1½ ins. to 14/16 ins. by 3½ ins. 70 cwts. in all size.
Nuts:—½ ins., 14/16 ins.
Vicers:—10/16 ins., 12/16 ins., 14/16 ins.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
Property on view at 2nd Duncan Road, Two Tanks, behind Chor Bazar.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES JUBILEE STRIPED AND SHIRING.
Under instructions from Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER and HIRALAL Attorneys for Messrs. SUNDERDAS MEGHJI, Cloth Merchants of English Lane Moolji Jetha Cloth Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Chunilal Bhagwandas Cloth Merchant of Sunder Chawk, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 30th day of January, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop of the said Messrs. Sunderdas Meghji in English Lane, aforesaid.
K—102—B—3 packages Jubilee striped and shining, of the office of Messrs. Kharas Bros.
The above packages will be open to insnection at the shop of the said Messrs. Sunderdas Meghji from the morning of the day of sale.
For further particulars and conditions apply to the said Messrs. Sunderdas Meghji or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th Jan., 1919.

WANTED BOOKS.
International Correspondence School's Advertising Course Reference Books (4 Volumes) and other books on advertising, reasonable prices will be offered. Apply to:—
S. PAUL & CO.,
4, Hospital Street, Dharamtala,
CALCUTTA.

EARN RS. 30 TO 150 WEEKLY
FOR ONE HOUR OF YOUR TIME DAILY.
With Rs. 30 as capital and an idea, you can make the above profit in the Mail Order Business. Let me start you in Business for yourself. I tell you what to do and how to do it. Don't be a wage slave. Get out of the rut. Get grit, Get backbone. Wake up and start now. I will send you my particulars "Money Making Opportunities in the Mail Order Business" FREE. It tells you how you can start a business at home, during spare time, while otherwise employed. It is a quick certain way to big income. Simply send me your name and address and one anna stamp for reply.
Address:—
J. J. SHAW (b)
KHETWADI, BOMBAY, 4.

EUCALYPTUS SOAP!
Physicians advise a free use of "EUCALYPTUS OIL" to prevent "Influenza"—then why not be "Influenza Proof" by using our "EUCALYPTUS SOAP."
Price Re. 1 per box of 3 cakes.
Can be had at:—
BOMBAY SWADESHI STORES, The HIND STORES, THACKER & Co., Vadgadi and other CHEMISTS.
THE INDIAN SOAP AND MANTLE WORKS, LIMITED.
Matunga, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315 Hornby Road, Opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wif predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

...DE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN —The well-known up-to-date Astrologer predicts yearly monthly, daily events of life, marriage, gain and loss in speculation, etc., attends private calls. Send date, time and place of birth. ORIENT HOTEL opposite Crawford Market, Bombay. 503

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughe Road, Bombay, Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford."

PETROL ECONOMISER (Automatic action). Guaranteed to save 10% to 40% petrol consumption. Easily fitted and lasts a lifetime. Proves itself in first 10 miles and pays for itself in a few weeks. Agents required throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on liberal terms. Full particulars on application to THE NEW MOTOR SPECIALITY CO., LTD., Post Box 671, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—COMPOUNDER. Excellent Salary. Extra Remuneration. Apply Dr. KAPADIA, 9, Nizam Street, Nulbazar. 511

WANTED—Three SCIENCE GRADUATES for analytical work, salary according to qualifications. Apply with certificates to ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE. LTD., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 512

WANTED—A Hindu NURSE for a Native State, good salary. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 135, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 485B

WANTED—INDIAN MUSIC LADY TEACHER for a Native State. Apply Box No. 134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 485A

WANTED—A GRADUATE, to serve as tutor and companion to a young Kumar in the Mofussil. Applicant must be above 30 years of age, and have good references. Preference given to a Parsi. Initial salary Rs. 60 with good prospects. Board and lodging free. Apply Box No. 141, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 502

WANTED—A competent European DINING ROOM SUPERINTENDENT, to take charge of the Dining Room of the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. Salary up to Rs. 400 with free board and quarters to a capable man. Please apply with copies of testimonials to the Assistant Secretary, The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. 478

REQUIRED—A PERSONAL ASSISTANT and STENO-TYPIST, who can take notes at 175 words per minute and attend camp and station work. Salary Rs. 150. Appointment will be under State Rules as regards security and other questions. Apply immediately with photographs (without which applications will not be considered) and copies of testimonials before the 10th February, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, His Highness Sri Sawai Maharaj Dev, Alwar. 481

WANTED—MEDICAL MEN, graduates of Bombay University and Members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, to serve as temporary Assistant Surgeons and candidates, qualified from medical schools to serve as temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons. They will be employed as touring medical officers in the districts. These employed as temporary Assistant Surgeons will be given consolidated pay of Rs. 175 per mensem and those entertained as temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be given pay Rs. 65 plus Rs. 25 local allowance. Both Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons will receive travelling allowances under the Civil Service Regulations. They must be registered under the Bombay Medical Act. Applications with testimonials should be submitted to The Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 475

WANTED.

WANTED by European young Lady PUPILS for private tuition. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 142, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 506

WANTED TO HIRE—OFFICE-ROOM on Hornby Road, independently or as subtenants. Apply to Box No. 137, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 487

WANTED—One CHIEF AGENT and twelve CANVASSERS for Bombay to secure advertisers and subscribers for the Encyclopaedic Indian Directory on a consolidated monthly pay of Rs. 300 and 65 respectively. Must give a guaranteed business. Apply on or before the 15th February to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, 38, Hewett Road, Allahabad. 493

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—3 DRUM PUMPS for immediate sale at Bansda Pumping Station. Two of 6in. and one of 4in. in good working condition. Apply for further particulars to: S. B. GODBOLE, Engineer in charge of the works, Bansda State. 496

FOR SALE—A few COAL SHARES, paying 25 per cent. dividend every year. Purchaser participates in full profits of the current year only three months hence on year closing. Shares of Rs. 10 at Rs. 17-8-0. Apply to The INDIAN SHARE EXCHANGE, 2 and 3, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta. 466

FOR SALE—A three-storied BUNGALOW, overlooking Sea at Malabar Point, Walkeshwar, with motor garage and stable and servants' quarters, electric installation throughout, suitable for Hindu family, going cheap. Only principals please apply to Box No. 136, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 486

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1 Priestley OIL ENGINE 80 H.-P., almost new, 4 ROTARY OIL MILLS in good condition, 1 ALOE FIBRE EXTRACTOR, 2 New POWER LOOMS (Shorrocks); 1 New COUNTRY RICE HULLER capacity about 40 bags daily. For particulars and prices, etc., please apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 409

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IF owners of Ford cars will register their names and addresses with us, we shall be very pleased to keep them posted with the latest information and literature regarding Fords.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India). Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.

Telephone 707.
Telegrams: Autoford. 482

NOTICE.

"TENYO MARU" VOY. 51.

CONSIGNEES of through cargo by above steamer San Francisco Bombay via Kobe, are advised same has arrived per s. s. "Totomi Maru." Deliveries will be granted against original through Bills of Lading by Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd., Agents, Hornby Road, Bombay. 481

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

To relieve distress in famine stricken Districts of the Bombay Presidency—Kathiawar, Cutch, Gujarat, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona and West Khandesh

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Subscriptions may kindly be sent to the Hon. Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKOREDAS Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer, 111 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

OFFERS for a high class steel Cornish Boiler, in good condition, 20 ft. by 6 ft. having one flue 3 ft. dia. constructed to sustain a daily working pressure of 125 lbs. per square inch being tested by hydraulic pressure to 225 lbs. per square inch, capable of evaporating 2,200 lbs. of water per hour capable of drawing 110 indicated Horse Power, with engine consuming 20 lbs. of water per indicated Horse Power per hour. The boiler was purchased in 1912 and has been used only for about three years. Apply before the 20th of February, 1919, to the CHAIRMAN, CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST, Baroda. 497

A PUBLIC LECTURE

will be given at St. Xavier's College, on TUESDAY, 28th January, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on

BELGIUM DURING GERMAN OCCUPATION.

Speakers:
Dr. DUTTA,
Captain ARENDT.

Captain Arendt is a Belgian. He was a Chaplain of a Military Hospital in Brussels during the early part of the German occupation of that City and has personal acquaintance with a number of prominent Belgian personalities. He has first-hand knowledge of the Belgian Army and how it overcame the earlier difficulties of the War.

The Lecture, which will be in English, is open to ladies and gentlemen. Admission is free. All are cordially invited.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shah will preside.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL, OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS-MAKING, OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING, INCLUDING COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS, LINSEED OILS DOUBLE BOILED, AND RAW TURPENTINE, TURPENE, GREASE, AND WASTE COTTON, AND WASTE JUTE SCORING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT, at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 17th February, 1919, for the supply of above Oils during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1919.

2. Tender Forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Oils required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Stores Superintendent's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 5 for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted and to sign the agreement attached to the Tender.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of Rupees One Thousand, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes on which no interest will be allowed (if currency notes are for Rs. 100 or upwards they must be of the Bombay Circle), or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order", no abbreviations being made. Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company will only be collected if it is payable in Bombay and at the special request of the depositors. Collections of interest are arranged for at the beginning of April and October each year.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
Chief Stores Superintendent.

Chief Stores Superintendent's Office, Parel, Bombay, 27th January, 1919. 503

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES

TWENTY-FIVE GOVERNMENT AUSTRALIAN HORSES, belonging to the Remount Depot, Ahmednagar will be sold by Public Auction, by Ludha Ebraim and Co., East Street, Poona on MONDAY, the 3rd February, 1919, at their Premises at 4 p.m. 522

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MESSRS. SITARAM LAXMAN AND SON, Contractors have REMOVED their office from 40, Medow Street to larger premises at 28, BANK STREET, Fort, Bombay, from this day.
27-1-1919. 517

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 663 in the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., has been lately LOST in Ahmedabad. The finder of the same will be awarded a prize of Rs. 5 by the undersigned holder thereof.

SHA GIRDHERLAL TRICAMDAS,
Fatasha's Pole, Dalichand Bhawan's Khidki House No. 328, Ahmedabad. 509

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in prescribed form for the supply of Miscellaneous Marine Stores of Indian Produce or manufacture including Cordages, Oils, Candles, Soaps, Cotton, Jute, Brooms, Brushes, Acids, Aluminium and Copper Utensils, Bricks, Lime, Paints, Paint ingredients, Hair Belting, Leather, Pine planks, Canes, Coir Mats, Pig Iron, Soondry posts and Oars, Steel Angles, Tees, etc., for one year commencing from 1st April, 1919, will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. of 18th February, 1919.

It is to be distinctly understood that the undersigned shall not be bound to take the whole or any part of the quantities tendered and that no compensation will be paid, if the need for full or partial fulfilment of the contract on the part of the undersigned does not arise.

Covers must be endorsed "Tenders for Miscellaneous Marine Stores" and *sent through the Registered Post only* and be accompanied by earnest money of 2 per cent. of the total value of the schedule but not less than Rs. 25 which must be sent *either in G. P. Notes or by Treasury Receipt*, otherwise they will not be received. No part of the security deposit against a current contract will be allowed to be hypothecated to form earnest money. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Forms of tender and schedule and all particulars are procurable at the office of the undersigned on payment of As. 8 only.

All correspondence should be addressed by designation and not by name.

M. W. FAREWELL,
Captain, R. I. M.,
Captain Superintendent,
Kidderpore Dockyard.

R. I. M. Dockyard,
Kidderpore, 18th January, 1919. 513

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "TOSAN MARU," having arrived on the 26th instant, from Japan, via Singapore, the consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bombay, 27th Jan. 1919.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients, Messrs. H. A. KHOKHAVALA AND COMPANY, have dispensed with the services of their Clerk, Mr. H. DAVID, from the 1st day of January, 1919, and that all persons are required not to deal with him in the name of our clients' firm or otherwise.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1919.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS.
Attorneys for Messrs. H. A. Khokhavala and Co. 523

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GANPAT DHONDU, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, milkman .....Deceased.
NARMADABAI, widow of Ganpat Dhondu, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chandanwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforsaid this twenty-first day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD,

The 21st day of January, 1919.

Messrs. CHITNIS MOTILAL & KANGA. 518

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1260.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES SUSI OF THE MORARJI MILLS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Vijbhukhandas Gulabdas and Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Bhimji Balvant.

5 bales Susi of the Morarji Mills No. 46.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE WHITE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-15 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Gordhandas Hirji and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Thucker Ramdas Devji (of Thucker Ramdas Hiralal).
3 packages each 200 pairs English-made White Dhotees No. Sendo or other 8/11 yds.

On account and at the risk of Amarsey Raoji, Insolvent.
1 package 200 pairs English-made White Dhotees No. 36299, or other 8/11 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-45 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Gomraj Fatehchand and on account and at the risk of Seth Kanji Khodidas.

5 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 55000.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES SUSI OF THE CRESCENT MILLS AND 10 BALES SUSI OF THE FAJULBHOY MILLS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Vrajlal Devcaran and on account and at the risk of Seth Mathuradas Gordhandas of Bhajia Gully.

25 bales each 80 pieces Susi of the Crescent Mills No. 346.

10 bales each 80 pieces Susi of the Fajulbhoy Mills No. 4046.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 PACKAGES CHOWLAS (DHOTEES)

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Punjabi Kanailal Ramdhan and on account and at the risk of Seth Chandulal Manilal

8 packages each 200 Chowlas (Dhotees) No. Bholijan or other 12 to 18 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Chaganlal Premchand

10 packages Dhotees No. Navda or other 7 to 11 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 65 CASES LEAF TEA OF CALCUTTA.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant at 1 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Sha Jamnadas Kishordas at his godown at DeSouza Street, Vadgadi and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Lauji Bhanji.

65 cases each 115 lbs. Calcutta Leaf Tea, of Lallubhai Nathuchand Lot. No. 27.

AUCTION SALE OF 190 CASES DERADUN DUST TEA.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 28th instant at 1-15 p.m, (S.T.), Messrs MEHTA & Co, will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Nathubhoy Hirji at the godown of Seth Meghji Ratanji at Vadgadi and on account and at the risk of Sha Ravchand Gulabchand.

190 cases Deradun Dust Tea H. Mark.

AUCTION SALE OF 21 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 28th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Narandas Rujhnathdas and on account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Kakabhai.

21 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 8181.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 28th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. C. M. Karsondas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Chaganlal Vithalji of Bhajia Gully, the party defaulting to act under provision of the resolution of 30-12-18 of the Board Committee of the Bombay English white and plain piece-goods Association.

1 package open about 45 pieces Shirtings No. 3 clocks 40 yards.

1 package open about 45 pieces Shirtings No. 5 clocks 40 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 PACKAGES SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Parsi Bamonji Shapurji and on account and at the risk of Thacker Motishi and Tribhovan.

16 packages Shirtings No. 888 or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 52 BALES DHOTEES OF THE BOMBAY UNITED MILLS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Sha Vadilal Purshottam and on account and at the risk of Seth Samehand Devcaran:—

17 bales each 200 pairs Dhotees of the Bombay United Mills, No. Snehvina, 8 yards.
10 bales each 200 pairs Dhotees of the Bombay United Mills. No. Snehvina, 9 yards.
7 bales each 150 pairs Dhotees of the Bombay United Mills, No. Snehvina, 10 yards.
14 bales each 200 pairs Dhotees of the Bombay United Mills, No. Mahananda, 9 yars.
4 bales each 200 pairs Dhotees of the Bombay United Mills. No. Mahananda, 9 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th, and WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following undermentioned goods, luggage and parcels, etc., consisting of one big green canvas 2 casks crockery, bales piece-goods, Moradabad ware, tents, glass bangles, saddles, leather electric insulators, hammers, Jaipatree, cases of tea, ropes, golf bags and clubs, soiled linen bags, bicycles, brassware, shoes, old clothings, trunks, boxes, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 CASES JAPANESE REED SHIRTINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Seth Multanchand Badrinarayan:—

Ex. S. S. "Ujina Maru."

30 cases each 40 pieces Japanese Reed Shirtings, No. 323.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE BETWEEN 1ST AND 2ND KAMATIPURA STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 6th February, at 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. (S. T.), respectively, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, under the respective instructions from the respective owners, Mr. Adam Haji Abubaker and Mr. Moosa Haji Abubaker, the undermentioned properties at the respective premises.

FIRSTLY.—The property situate between 1st and 2nd Kamatipura Street at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being between 1st and 2nd Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 111 and 8/10ths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 3443, New No. 10215, Old Survey No. 3922 and New Survey No. 3821, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward No. 1063, Street Nos. 33-144 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Morarji Khimji, but now of Moosa Haji Abubaker, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and the property of Moulabux Haji Budan, on or towards the North by Kamatipura 2nd Street and on or towards the South by Kamatipura 1st Street.

SECONDLY.—The property situate at 1st Kamatipura Street, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the redeemed quit and ground rent tenure together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at 1st Kamatipura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,008 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's Old No. 3445, New No. 10217, Old Survey No. 3024, New Survey No. 5822 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward No. 1062, Street No. 31 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the 2nd Kamatipura Street, on or towards the South by the said 1st Kamatipura Street, on or towards the East by property belonging to a Kamati and on or towards the West by the property of Adam Haji Abubaker.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Vendors' Attorneys, Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinsha and Co., at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th Jan., 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT
A GREAT GALAXY OF NEWS
5 LATEST NUMBERS OF
PATHE GAZETTE
showing the most up to date incidents of the Armistice Day and after.

The House of Hate
featuring
MISS PEARL WHITE
15th & 16th Episodes.

NOTICE.

The Management regret to announce that owing to non-arrival of shipment they will be unable to show the balance of "The House of Hate" for a week or so.

LOOK OUT.
NEXT WEEK
BABY MARIE OSBORNE
in
"A Daughter of the West"
One of the latest and best of this charming young star.

Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
Matinee every Sat. and Sun. 5 p.m.
Extra show every Sunday. 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

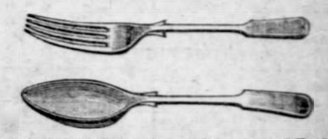
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT!
Episodes 8th and 9th of the
THRILLING MYSTERY SERIAL
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
featuring the dainty
KATHLEEN CLIFFORD
Together with a Full Programme.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SPLENDID NEW PICTURE BILL!
The most beautiful and talented star of the stage:
MADAME OLGA PETROVA
in the 5 parts of Super-Dramatic Action:
"The Heart of a Painted Woman."
Showing how a rich spendthrift was taught how his money could be used for a most befitting cause by a young girl.
SPLENDID SPECTACLE, SUPERB IDEAS, HIGH CULTURE.
EFFECTIVE ACTING BY METRO'S CLEVER ARTISTES.
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2; Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5
NOTE:—TRAMWAY EXTENDED RIGHT UPTO THE CORNER OPPOSITE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Your favourite Picture Palace
THE
MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, Girgaum
presents tonight and during the week
the fourth instalment
OF THE MYSTERY SERIAL
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
also a two-reel Comedy with
the famous Fatty
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BEST CHANCE FOR
Wholesale and Retail Dealers.



Large Stock of Moradabad Spoons and Forks.
INSPECTION INVITED.
HAJEE BROTHER,
SANDHURST ROAD,
near ALHAMBRA CINEMA, BOMBAY.

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals of Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

For Malarial Fevers, Influenza and mild forms of Plague
USE
BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills. Price Re. 1-2.

Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price Re. 1.
Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets. Grs. and II each in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE (Small), 10 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting, Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER, 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown, Re. 1-8 RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch, etc. price As. 4.

Sold EVERYWHERE in INDIA and also by
Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons' & Co. Ltd.
Worli Laboratory, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:
BATLIWALLA WORLI, BOMBAY.

WAGNER ELECTRIC
Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.
Largest producer of Single phase Motor Builder in the World.
Sole Agent for whole of India:—
BABAN GOKHALAY, Bombay No. 4.

A large stock of Motors from ½ to 50 H. P. Rectifiers and Electric instruments for immediate delivery.
D. C. Motors 1 to 25.
Beware of Secondhand or Rebuilt Motors with which the Market is flooded.
For prices and particulars apply to
DAMANIA KHAMBATI & Co.
Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2.

SHORTHAND.

Like other Arts and Sciences, Shorthand is subject to the law of progress. Based on greatly improved scientific and analogical principles, the SLOAN-DUPLOYAN system saves a year's laborious study, ensuring highest efficiency and speediest results. Expert Individual or Postal Instructions for a fixed fee. Speed classes conducted. Proficiency Guaranteed. Send stamp for booklet.—CENTRAL CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, G. P. O. Box No. 424, Bombay.

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SARAT GHOSE'S HARMONIUMS

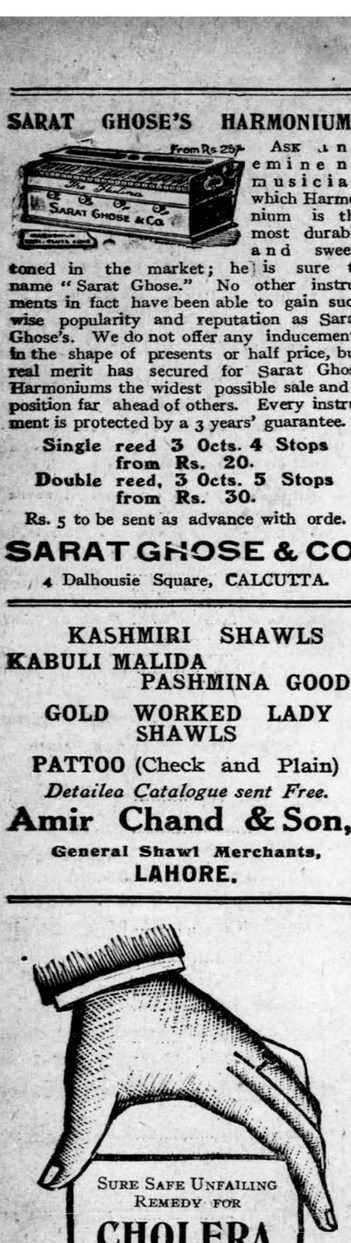
Ask any eminent musician which Harmonium is the most durable and sweet-toned in the market; he is sure to name "Sarat Ghose." No other instruments in fact have been able to gain such wise popularity and reputation as Sarat Ghose's. We do not offer any inducements in the shape of presents or half price, but real merit has secured for Sarat Ghose Harmoniums the widest possible sale and a position far ahead of others. Every instrument is protected by a 3 years' guarantee.

Single reed 3 Octs. 4 Stops from Rs. 20.
Double reed, 3 Octs. 5 Stops from Rs. 30.

Rs. 5 to be sent as advance with orde.

SARAT GHOSE & CO.
4 Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

KASHMIRI SHAWLS
KABULI MALIDA
PASHMINA GOODS
GOLD WORKED LADY SHAWLS
PATTOO (Check and Plain)
Detailed Catalogue sent Free.
Amir Chand & Son,
General Shawl Merchants,
LAHORE.



SURE SAFE UNFAILING REMEDY FOR
CHOLERA
THOUSANDS OF LIVES SAVED
by
D. B. MOTIWALA'S
VEGETABLE
SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA
OR
DIARRHŒA DROPS.

A sure cure for Cholera and Diarrhœa. It does not produce nausea and is free from calomel, opium and all vegetable or mineral poisons. It is used everywhere with success.

Sold Everywhere

PRICE:-Per Phial, Ans. 6 and Ans. 12.

A FEW EXTRACTS OUT OF THOUSANDS OF
TESTIMONIALS.

1. Raoji Govind, Esqr., Sir-Karkun at Trombay, writes "During the epidemic of Cholera which lately prevailed in Trombay I tried Motiwala's Diarrhœa Drops on men, women and children suffering from Diarrhœa and Cholera in all their different stages..... It enabled me to save 25 or 30 lives."

Sole Manufacturer:
D. B. Motiwala
MORLAND ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free, Mrs. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

A FAIR OPPORTUNITY
TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY.

We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.

Send for the complete list NOW.
ENGINEER & CO.
BOMBAY No. 3.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, Jan. 18th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	7,197,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	481,000
East Indian	94,000
American	3,620,000
Other	130,000
Total Sales	5,000
East Indian Sales	400
Total Speculation	--
" Export	--
East Indian Export	--
" " Stock	30,000
" " Forwarded	200
" " Actual Export	--
" " Imports	--
" " Speculation	--
American Afloat	120,000
East Indian Afloat	10,000
Total Afloat	229,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 17th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	20,000
" Exports to Great Britain	26,000
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Mar.	25.09
" " May	23.55
" " July	22.48
Spot Cotton at New York	29.10
" " Orleans	23.75
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	25.61
" May	23.49
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Nominal	14½
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, Jan. 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	25,000
" Exports to Great Britain	12,000
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Mar.	24.90
" " May	23.86
" " July	22.52
Spot Cotton at New York	29.05
" " Orleans	23.75
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	25.60
" " May	23.46
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Nominal	14½
Demand Bills	4.75.80
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	157,000
" Exports to Great Britain	68,000
" to France and Continent	24,000
" to Japan	9,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,447,000
" at Interior Ports	1,403,000

New York, Jan. 23rd.

Futures at New York Mar.	21.58
" May	20.40
Spot Cotton at New York	25.60

New York, Jan. 24th.

Futures at New York Mar.	21.67
" May	20.17
Spot Cotton at New York	25.60

New York, Jan. 25th.

Futures at New York Mar.	22.20
" May	21.20
Spot Cotton at New York	26.20

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan. 17th.

Rentes 3%	62 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	48 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	56½
Rupee Paper 3½%	53
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	71½
Government Securities 3%	61½
On London at Paris Ex. Francs	25 07½

London, Jan. 18th.

Rentes 3%	62 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	48 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	56½
Rupee Paper 3½%	53
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	71½
Government Securities 3%	61½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	25.07½

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 17th.

3½% 1925—1928	88½
4½% 1925—1945	99½
5%	105

London, Jan. 18th.

3½% 1925—1928	88½
4½% 1925—1945	99½
5% New	105

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan 17th.

WHEAT.

Trade quote all kinds:	
Wheat Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat	80
Tone:—Steady.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozpore usual Bold in Bags	530
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-Ship in Bags	540
Zapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 41 lbs. ex-Ship in Bags	590
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship in Bags	600
Toria Rapeseed in Bags	535
Linseed Argentine 4% Pure Basis in Bags	560

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£102
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£92
Yellow Metal	1
Hard Spelter	Nominal

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal Sellers	23
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal Sellers	25

Tone:—Firm. No business.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Sellers	2/6
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.-Mar.	2/ 3/4

Tone:—Weak.

London, Jan. 18th.

WHEAT.

Trade quote all kinds:	
Wheat Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozpore usual bold in Bags	530
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship in Bags	540
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship in Bags	560
Linseed. Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship in Bags	600
Toria Rapeseed in Bags	535
Linseed Argentine 4% Pure Basis in Bags	560

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JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal Sellers	23
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Sellers	25

Tone.—Firm, No business.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Sellers	2/6
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.-Mar. Sellers	2/ 3/4

Tone:—Dull.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)
Jan. 27.

The Nsw York closing cable of Saturday last (25th instant) was received through Reuter this morning, and shows an advance of 53 points on the previous day for the March position. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 593 for fully good broach, April-May and after touching Rs. 596 for some time fluctuated between Rs. 590½ and Rs. 592, later on declining to Rs. 585-6. The bazaar close at p.m. at Rs. 585. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 578 and declined to Rs. 575 and after further fluctuation closed as under.

Ready cotton continues quiet.

A private cable received to-day gives the Ninth ginners Report figures as 11,052,000 bales ginned up to 16th January, against 10,571,000 bales to same date last year. Since the previous report 291,000 bales have been ginned, against 136,000 bales during the same period last year. The report is bearish. The Final Ginners Report will be received on the 20th March.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs
Fully Good Broach	--	April-May	580
Fully Good Bengal	--	March	458
Fine Oomras	--	"	520

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

SETTLEMENT RATES 27TH JAN. 1919.

			Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	--	April-May	582
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	--	March	465
Fine M. G. Oomras	--	"	524
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	--	"	Not quoted

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	470	460	445	435	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	463	453	438	428	"
M.G. Khandesh	--	509	484	479	"
M.G. Oomras No3	531	524	504	--	"
M.G. Oomras No4	--	509	483	479	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 25th Jan. 1919.

Cotton	15,019 bales.
Wheat	13,404 Cwts.
Linseed	1,439 "
Rape, etc.	553 "
Gingellyseed	2,695 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	2,269 "
Castorseed	12 "
Rice	13,217 "
Myrabollams	2,393 "
Cottonseed	2,697 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2,675 "
Jowar	287 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Jan. 27th—5-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms.	Bail Delivery
Ready.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	76 0 0	11 2 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	74 0 0	11 0 0
" Karachi Bazzar	74 0 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
" Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed Brown Bold	12 0 0	13 8 0
" Thin	12 10	13 8 0
Teoseed White 85-15	100 0 0	----
" Gajar 75.25	95 0 0	----
" Gajar 50.50	80 0 0	----
" Black	85 0 0	----
Poppyseed, White	15 8 0	16 0 0
Groundnut	98 0 0	----
Mowrasseed	7 4 0	----
Barley	42 10	7 4 0
Castorseed	85 0 0	13 0 0
Forwards	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	0 9 1	
Linseed May	14 0 6	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 27th.

	Rate per 1-6 Rs. as. p
Davids No. 10	1 1 0
Shapurji No. 10	1 1 0
Simplex No. 10	1 0 4
Currimbhais No. 12½	1 1 0
Light Houses No. 6½	0 14 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 27th.

	Market Rates:
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15/16
Bank Demand	1 6 1/16
Bank Acceptance 3 m/s	1 6 5/16
Fcs. Demand	93¾
American Dollars	279½
Hongkong	219
Shnaghai	338
Japan	144½
Singapore	156½

Market Steady

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Jan. 27.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs: 29-9-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 194.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Fr. 201-8-0.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 144-12.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 142-4.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 219.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 338.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 156-8.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 91.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 98-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 95.
4 per cent. Paper, 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 92.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was quiet and dull.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—
Swadeshi 2035, Swan 595, Simplex 692½, Shapurji 121½, Pearls 535, New Great 320, Madhowji 2075, Luxmi Cotton 1750, Kohinoor 1200, Currimbhoy 337½, Kastoorchand 1040,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27th
S. S. Clan Lindsay—Laird—Liverpool, Dec. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 27th
S. S. City of Calcutta—Rigby—Liverpool, via Karachi.
S. S. Castalia-Bove—Glasgow and Liverpool, via Suez.
S. S. Linga—Cutbush—Karachi, via Kathiawar Coast Ports.

The following vessels began to load yesterday steamer a arrive *Yerime Maru for Kobe etc.
Steamer Queda for Rangoon etc.
*To aarive.

S. S. Clan Lindsay:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay, 2,499 tons, Captain C. Laird, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, which port she left on 22nd ultimo, with a general cargo and explosives.

S. S. Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4,082 tons, Captain D. W. Bove, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Glasgow and Liverpool via Suez. with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga 985 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Shinryu Maru left Singapore for Bombay (Westward bound) on 25th instant, and due here on 6th February 1919.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 27th January 1919.

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date*	Agents
PRINCES DOCK:					
D & E	Tosa Maru	2568	Kobe	N F	N Y Kaisha
F	Khosrow	2422	S Africa	6-2-19	T Morrison & Co
G	Lanka	956	N F	N F	D R I M
H	Yuman	1206	China	10-2-19	W & A Graham & Co
M	Gregory Apcar	2961	N F	N F	M M & Co
P	Sutton Hall	2870	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
San	Tookaram	291	24 hours	28-1-19	I C N & T Co
HARBOUR WALL:					
	Indravati	513	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Kaveri	553	Bhawnagar	29-1-19	B S N Co
	Mahanadi	549	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Netravati	699	Karachi?	28-1-19	B S N Co
	Oporto	460	Marmagoa	29-1-19	B S N Co
	Sabarmati	524	Mangalore	27-1-19	
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Crosby Hall	2597	N York	2-2-19	W & A Graham & Co
5	Bahrein	1403	Suez	30-1-19	T Morrison & Co
12	Kenkon Maru No. 3	2257	--	N F	H S Shustary & Co
16	Shushtar	1718	--	Suez	P G S N Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK:					
3	Pankura	1905	N F	N F	M M & Co
4	Edward Bary	1125	N F	N F	D R I M
5	City of Sparta	3493	N F	N F	D R I M
10	Barala	1899	Busra	N F	B I S N Co
11	Nankin	6855	London	31-1-19	M M & Co
12	City of Baroda	3306	N F	N F	K Nixon & Co
13	Chekiang	1313	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
14	Kepong	1328	Busrah	N F	D R I M
15	Margaret Haney	803	N F	N F	D R I M
16	Sydney Reid	1842	Calcutta	N F	D R I M
17	Chakdina	1580	N F	N F	B I S N Co
B P	station Egra	2345	N F	N F	M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Jeddah	2933	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK.					
	Ermpura	3128	N F	N F	M M & Co
	Hwankun	4777	N F	N F	D R I M

*Probable date of departure

EXPORTS.

S.S. Crossby Hall, New York.—584 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein; 58 bales goat skin, E. N. Stein; 12 bales goat skin, P. Abdul Rahaman and Co.; 100 cwts. cashewnuts, Ratanjee Jeevandass and Co.; 1½ cwt. gum tragacarth, E. Nowroji and Co.; 2184 cwts. nuxvomica, 124½ cwts. gum tragakanth, 30 cwts. cardiamoms, M. Jaferbhoy; 46 bales sundred goat skins, C. J. Mathews and Co.; 50 bales sheerlings, E. N. Stein.

S.S. Nankin for London.—15 bales sheep and goat skins, E. N. Stein; 99 cwts ginger, M. Jaferbhoy; 301 lbs. tortoise shells, H. B. Bhesania and Co.; 12,000 cwts. linseed, Sanday and Co.

S.S. Moora for London.—3,000 cwts. rape seed, Sanday and Co.

S.S. Mandala for London.—147 cwts. cloves, C. Jivanlal and Co.; 49 bales tamed goat skins, H. M. Ziyandin Saheb and Co.

S.S. City of Calcutta for Liverpool.—3,000 cwts. linseed, Messrs. Ralli Bros.

S.S. City of Baroda for Liverpool.—180,000 cwts. linseed, Messrs. Ralli Bros.

S.S. Sutta Hall for Hull.—15,000 cwts. linseed, Messrs. Ralli Bros.

S.S. Yerims Maru for Kobe.—220 bales cotton raw, C. Bomanjee and Co.

Indian Bleaching 165, Indore-Malwa 270, Finlay 485, Fazulbhoy 705, David 605, Crescent 217½, Colaba 1510, Century 405, Nagpur 2280, Bombay Cotton 605, Bombay Dyeing 1415, Bombay Uniteds 895, Bundi 26½, Katni ord 260, Katni def 1360, Tata new def 415 p, Tata old def 1100, Tata ord 231¼, Shivrajpur 39, Alcocks 855, Bombay-Burma 832½, Bombay Tramway 490, Bombay Steam 340, Tata Hydro 1190.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2035, Swan 595, Simplex 690, Shapurji 121-4, Pearls 537½, New Great 320, Madhowji 2075, Luxmi Cotton 1750, Kohinoor 1200, Currimbhoy 337½, Kastoorchand 1040, Indian Bleaching 165, Finlay 485, Fazulbhoy 710¼ David 605, Crescent 217½, Colaba 1510, Century 405, Nagpur 2270, Bombay Cotton 610, Bombay Dyeing 1410, Bundi 26½, Katni ord 260, Katni def 1360, Tata new def 415 p, Tata old def 1102½, Tata ord 231½, Shivrajpur 39, Alcocks 855, Bombay-Burma 832-8, Bombay Tramway 500, Bombay Steam 340, Tata Hydro 1190.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 25th January, 1919:

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,77,377	
" Deposits at Branches	68,04,062	
		1,13,82,389
Other Deposits		17,95,54,037
Post Bills		8,958
Sundries		13,97,198
	Rs.	21,28,42,482

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	3,03,94,668
Other authorised Securities	15,71,940
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	3,49,40,954
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	6,65,59,738
Bills Discounted and Purchased	2,13,22,961
Dead Stock	13,37,149
Stamps	14,896
Bullion	--
Balances with other Banks	4,04,321
Suadries	14,97,604
Cash	5,38,99,453
Rs.	21,28,42,482

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 27.

The new western depression is giving heavy cloud over North India and conditions are apparently again becoming unsettled in central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, Lower Sind, western half of Baluchistan while a few falls occurred in Upper Assam and Peninsula. The only amount exceeding quarter of an inch is two inches at Pasni.

Forecast:—Some extension of rainfall in North-west India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 27th January, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are overcast or nearly overcast. Humidity is below normal in the north and the south-west Punjab. Day temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi and in defect at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Mainpuri. Day temperature is below normal at Jhansi; night temperature is above the average at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi reports 0.12in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind and north-east Rajputana. Day temperature is below the average in east Rajputana; night temperature is in defect in lower Sind, but is in excess generally elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Indore. Day temperature is in defect at Neemuch; night temperature is generally above the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally in moderate excess. Day temperature is below normal except in the south-western districts; night temperature is above the average nearly everywhere and the excess ranges up to 11 deg. at Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is overcast at Hyderabad and is lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in the South Bombay Deccan and north-east Hyderabad. Day temperature is in excess at Nizamabad; night temperature is above the average except in the extreme western districts.

General Remarks.—The winter depression from the Persian Gulf has caused 2.06in. of rain at Pasni and 0.12in. at Karachi. Under its influence skies become heavily clouded over the greater part of north-west India and cloud has also increased over the rest of the reporting area. Night temperature has risen and is now above the average except in the Punjab, the United Provinces and the Konkan. Light showers are also reported from Bellary and Colombo.

An extension of rainfall appears probable in Baluchistan and Sind and into the Punjab, Rajputana and Gujarat.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 26th January, 1919.

A deep winter depression has formed over the entrance to the Persian Gulf and is travelling eastwards. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa and Chota Nagpore and local in Mysore and on the north Madras coast; a few falls have also occurred in south Bengal, south Baluchistan and the east of the Central Provinces.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Cuttock, two inches; Balasore, Hukitala and Gopalpur, a half.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th Jan 1919

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.908 Inch
Temperature of Air	73.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65.5 "
Dew Point	61.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.678 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	81.4 "
Minimum do.	65.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WE, ENE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	119 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still	
			h.	m.	ft. in			h.	m.	ft. in
	Jan.					Jan.				
Mon.	27	m	0	36	24 1	27	m	1	47	22 3
			0	15a	25 6			1	40a	18 4
Tues.	28	m	0	8	1 24 4	28	m	2	58	21 7
			0	54a	26 6			2	1a	17 7
Wed.	29	m	0	40	24 11	29	m	3	43	20 9
			1	32a	27 7			3	22a	12 9
Thur.	30	m	10	0	25 10	30	m	4	26	19 8
			1	1a	28 6			4	6a	16 0
Fri	31	m	10	45	26 8	31	m	5	4	18 9
	Feb.		11	31a	29 3	Feb.		4	47a	15 5
Sat.	1	m	11	28	27 5	1	m	5	41	17 10
								5	27a	15 1
Sun.	2	m	0	7	29 8	2	m	6	17	17 0
			0	10a	28 0			6	6a	15 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 27 (Monday)	Sunrise	7h. 15m	Sunset	5h. 29m
" 28 (Tuesday)	"	7h. 15m.	"	5h. 29m.
" 29 (Wednesday)	"	7h. 14m.	"	5h. 30m
" 30 (Thursday)	"	7h. 14m.	"	5h. 30m
" 31 (Friday)	"	7h. 14m.	"	5h. 31m
Feb. 1 (Saturday)	"	7h. 13m.	"	5h. 31m
" 2 (Sunday)	"	7h. 13m.	"	5h. 32m

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	4h.	37-0m. a.m.
First Quarter	9d	0h	22-3m. a.m.
Full Moon	15d.	5h.	8-2m. a.m.
Last quarter	23d	7h.	12-7m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 27th January, 1919, was 30.119 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 6-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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Lavender and Hair Douche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 30 seconds.

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THE HERON CHEMICAL WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1908.
KHOTACHI WADI, GIRGAON, BOMBAY

Rs. 4
Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of
32 BRASS TOYS
AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have a Set
Order from:—
GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
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JAMROOD.
THE GREAT INDIAN FEVER CURE.

Invaluable Medicine for the cure of all forms of fever especially those of Malarial Origin. After most extensive trials, we have no hesitation in recommending it to those suffering from fever, and urge residents in places where Malaria abounds to provide themselves with a supply of this truly excellent remedy.

Dose.—For adults, a ninth part three times a day; for youths between 9 and 14 years a teaspoonful; for children between 4 and 9 years of age, half a teaspoonful. The dose to be diluted in twice the quantity of water.

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Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

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SOLE AGENTS:
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Market, BOMBAY.

BAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Board of Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29.

Sixth Extra Meeting:—First race starts at 3-15 p.m.

Mails for Seychelles Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S. S. Umfuli, *via* Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 1.

Rev. Dr. Scott Memorial: Presentation of Purse to Dr. Scott, Wilson College, Chowpatty, 6 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre, Laura Guerite, at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.

Empire Theatre, Cinema at 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45, and 10.30 p.m.

Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

DR. KAVARANA.—Framji C. Kavarana, brother of Pallonji and Rustomji C. Kavarana died yesterday. Funeral this morning at 8 (S. T.) Residence, Marine Mansions, opposite Marine Lines Station.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1/17th B. B. and C. I. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.) will play a programme of music this evening, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-morrow, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

"THE PRESENT EPIDEMIC."

Under the auspices of the Parel Settlement S. S. League, Mr. V. M. Rane will deliver a lecture on "The Present Epidemic", illustrated by Magic Lantern Slides to-day at 9 p.m. in the Dinshaw Petit's Mills' Chawls, Kala Chawki Road, Parel.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

All gentlemen of the Common Jury who are summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday the 30th instant at 11-30 a.m., except those already empanelled who should attend to-day (Tuesday) the 28th instant at 11-30 a.m.

"GRIEVANCES OF CLERKS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Grievances of that great body of men, who are contemptuously nick-named quill-drivers, are as just and substantial as of the other classes engaged in the struggle for existence. The position of clerks in general is if anything more anomalous than that of the labouring classes. It will be remembered that clerks are recruited from the middle class of the population. They have to keep up a show of decent living even if their means fall far short of the purpose. As belonging to the upper strata of society, their wants are not as limited and few as those of the labouring classes. Decent clothes, decent fare and decent comforts are looked upon by them as indispensable to their station in life. The majority of them are well educated and fill posts of trust and responsibility in the various mercantile and banking firms and Government offices. Education and general competency, not to mention tidiness, constitute their claims to promotion. They are an indispensable class of people to the great houses of business in this City. The work that is knocked out of them is to say the least not commensurate with their remuneration. Under these circumstances, your correspondent, "A Clerk" has done well in drawing the attention of the employers of this particular kind of labour to the acute grievances of the latter.

There is a general opinion among educated Indians, that a clerk is a clerk and no better, though it cannot be said that our educated brethren are much mistaken in this their view of the whole body of clerks, it must be pointed out that the fault is not entirely theirs. The very nature of their calling kills all the go in them; it affords them no scope for personal initiative, or personal attainments. The very personality being smothered in them by what is known as office routine and the relationship existing between the superior in office and his subordinate the clerks as a body are reduced to mere human automatons. Is it any wonder if these automatons, when they return home after toiling for the best part of the day at desk, have no energy or inclination to take interest in the broader activities of life? Add to the the petty cares which are inalienable from the ordinary lot of a householder. I have pointed out above that these clerks are so ill-paid in 99 cases out of every hundred that to make both ends meet is a common difficulty with them. So whatever of leisure they are able to snatch between toil at the desk, and harrowing cares at home, is taken up by thoughts which relate mainly or perhaps solely to the ordinary cares of life. Epidemic, famine conditions, rack-rents and above all mal-nutrition and life in insanitary surroundings, all combine to aggravate the difficulties of clerks, who present to us the spectacle of a dumb body of men who have schooled themselves into a spirit of resignation and who patiently wait for the supreme moment which will put them beyond the miseries of this world.

The object of this letter is to request you sir, to take up the cause of the above community and employ all the skill and authority of your powerful and effective pen to secure them a decent consideration at the hands of the employers.—Yours, etc.,

WAMANRAO SHAMRAO KOTHARE.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

The Sixth Extra Meeting will be held to-morrow. First race starts at 3-15 p.m. Owing to necessary alterations, the Race Card, originally issued for January 11th, is cancelled.

MILL-HANDS SENTENCED.

FOR LOOTING SODA-WATER BOTTLES.

At the Dadar Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle has disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector B. D. Sawant charged Rama Sambhu, Narayan Hari and Mangloo Jiloo, mill-hands, with looting soda-water bottles of the value of Rs. 3 at Tardeo Road on the 21st instant. The accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate, convicting the accused, observed that the accused refused to listen to the advice given them by the authorities, and looted a van containing the bottles. He sentenced the first two accused, who were adults, to receive twelve and ten stripes respectively in the Common Jail, and the third, who was a juvenile, to receive four cuts in the Court.

THREE MONTHS TO A TRESPASSER.

MAGISTRATE ON LESSON TO STRIKERS.

Before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Sub-Inspector Sawant also charged Bhikhaji Arjun, a mill-hand, with trespass. The evidence was that a gang of about forty or fifty men made a rush at the compound of Mr. Jalbhai Behramji at Tardeo at 12-30 p.m. on the 22nd instant. The accused, and one Govind, who was alleged to be a terror in the locality, came on the verandha, sat on chairs and demanded Rs. 50 from the complainant Jalbhai and threatened to do damage and loot the bungalow if he failed to pay. The complainant gave the accused Rs. 10 through fear and told him to go away. The two men and their followers then created an uproar in the locality and went away. The complainant reported the matter to Inspector Barnes, who placed a picket near the bungalow. The accused and his men again appeared, this time behind the bungalow, jumped over the wall, came into the compound and demanded money again. The complainant aised a cry and seized the accused, whereupon the others ran away. The police took the accused in custody.

The accused admitted the charge.

The Magistrate, convicting the accused, observed that the strikers ought to be taught that they could not be allowed to create a reign of terrorism in the town. Conduct such as the accused's deserved to be punished very severely, and he sentenced the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT ON DINING CAR.

COOK GETS 3 MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Sorabji Naoroji of the G. I. P. Railway Police charged John Fernandiz, a cook in the employ of Brandon and Co., refreshment room keepers, with theft of provisions, wines, utensils, and other things, valued at Rs. 435-9-0. It appeared from the evidence that the accused, who worked as a cook in the dining car attached to the Poona Express, committed a systematic theft of articles during the last, five or six months. The property was recovered from the accused's house. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

WATERING THE HANGING GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—Can any of your readers inform me, if the climate of Bombay necessitates the watering of the plants in the evening between 5 and 7 p.m. If it is not so, I wonder why the authorities concerned with the management of the garden on the Malabar bilis looking over the quarters of the guards, towards the Chowpatty, allow the "malis" to give water at that time daily. It is the time when most of the promenadors go there for an airing. But on reaching there, much to their disgust and chagrin they find the ways all muddy and slippery and the benches which are ostensibly meant for resting, all dirty and wet and unfit for any use. The garden seems to be meant for pleasure and amusement, but this action of the "malis" makes it a regular nuisance to those who go there of an evening. Will the authorities take any notice of this and arrange some other time for this purpose.—Yours, etc.

K. V. TANDAN.

32, Jitekar's Building Byculla.
Jan. 266.

JINNAH MEMORIAL HALL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A friend has drawn our attention that a donation of Rs. 5 appeared in the issue of your paper of 13th instant as contributed by Edulji Framji Kavarana and Co., to the above fund.

We have made inquiries and have ascertained that a Hindu gentleman (an insurance broker) came to our silk shop and requested some contribution to "Horniman Fund" and our Hindu Mehtas subscribed Rs. 5 and the said subscription was entered as a contribution by E. F. K. and Co., which is most misleading.

As we have no sympathy whatsoever with such a movement and are in favour of the existing system of British rule, we shall thank you to insert this letter in your paper at an early date.—Yours, etc.

EDULJI FRAMJI KAVARANA & CO.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

HARDSHIPS OF CLERKS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged if you will kindly allow me a little space in your paper to express my humble opinion on the position of the clerks. A few offices have been considerate in their increase to the poor clerks, but these are as much as a ship on an ocean. The clerks, as it were are doomed to "groan and sweat under a weary life"; from morn till night for a paltry wage, which would hardly make two ends meet! If you look around you see every branch in working life getting an all-round increase of 20 to 35 per cent on their wages but the clerical staff! Are there no remedies by which clerks, who are the essentials in the heart of all business can compel the "tight fisted at the grindstone" to slacken and relax the weight of oppression of their fellow creatures who are compelled to keep up to time in style and dress on the meagre wages.—Yours, etc.

HELP.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

The S. S. Chakrata with the outward mails of the 2nd instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Friday next.

The S. S. Merkara with the outward mails of the 9th instant passed Suez at 4 p.m. on Sunday, the 26th instant.

NUISANCE AT CHOWPATY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some correspondence had appeared in "The Bombay Chronicle" of the 7th March 18, about the scandalous trespass allowed to be committed on the public footpaths alongside the Harvey Road, Choupaty. The municipal authorities were, perhaps, too lazy to take any cognizance of the complaint and the D. Ward Representatives in the Municipal Corporation were too busy in commencing their usual house to house visitation for begging for the rate-payers' and other votes for the coming election to their cherished seats. The nuisance then complained of has continuously risen in volume, and, if one visits the corner where the Harvey Road and Choupaty meet, one can even at night-time without the help of a lamp feel surprised at the failure of duty on the part of the municipal authorities first and on that of the D. Ward Corporators next. The most obnoxious smells arise each night from the manholes, or ejectors as they are called, constructed in the middle of the road just near the same corner. It is very fortunate that one of the Municipal Councillors living close to the site of the manhole has a double set of windows that are shut tight all the day and night in these days of the Cholera epidemic. Any reference to the Police peon standing at the junction of the Harvey and Hughes Roads and to the residents of the locality will, no doubt, give some idea of the nuisance every night suffered by those who have to live there. About the open secret that the halalkhors have been emptying the night soil baskets into the drains instead of carrying them away, the less written the better. This system of cleaning the privies will, it is no surprise, increase the duration of the epidemic and at the same time give more opportunity for essay-writing and lecture-giving, with exhibitions of lantern-slides, of course, to the Officers of the Health Department. Can we see a slide of the Halalkhors emptying their baskets into the drains exhibited by one of the Deputy Health Officers these days? If one is to be done, the old Corporators should be given free tickets to such a show.—Yours, etc.,

A RESIDENT OF CHOUPATY ROAD.

Choupaty Road, Jan. 25.

GRIEVANCES OF TELEGRAPH EMPLOYEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Adverting to the protest meeting held by the telegraphists as published in your valuable columns of the 24th instant, I should much appreciate if the following could find space in your "daily":—

All right-minded people will and must admit that the labourer's wages and his working hours must be adequately adjusted. The labour unrest in England has been adjusted to a certain extent, but there is still discontent rife. This trouble has just taken root in India and must be prevented if serious dislocation of business is to be avoided.

It is not known to what dimension or shape the discontent among the telegraph employees is going to blossom. The Director-General, however, has been notified and suggestions are being sent in and it is hoped that an amicable settlement will be arrived at before things assume a serious aspect. Sir George Barnes in the Legislative Council on the 10th March, 1917, spoke in eulogising terms of the employees in the Telegraph Department. He said, "that the Telegraphic Traffic had increased by ten per cent., but though the strain had been great, business had gone on, due chiefly to the loyalty, zeal and devotion of every rank of the staff." In the following year Sir William Meyer, our late Finance Member, spoke in equally glowing terms of the devotion of these workers. He particularly pointed out that in the face of a very large number of their colleagues having been drafted on Field Service, those remaining had to work double shifts and they did so with very good results.

The annual report shows a clear profit of 110 lakhs of rupees. This figure has never been reached before. Cannot ten lakhs or more be allotted to better the prospects of the workers? A higher valuation has been placed on commodities, house-rent, etc. No action has been taken to keep down prices, therefore higher value must be placed on labour. From the resolutions passed by the signallers it is seen that the new scheme of pay does not make any provision for the "maxed" employees and those above them. How in the name of conscience does Government expect these men to exist?—Yours, etc.,

"SYMPATHY."

WATER SUPPLY IN SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your to-day's "Notes of the Day" you refer to the decision of certain school authorities to grant leave to their students, because of the prevailing cholera epidemic. For a long time I have been thinking of approaching your valuable paper on the subject of the water supply in schools. Cholera is generally supposed to be carried through contaminated water and the first thing insisted on by doctors in an epidemic is a pure supply of water as a preventive measure. It is indeed very surprising that in most of our schools the water available to the students in this thirsty city of ours, is of a very questionable character. The water is generally taken from the supply tanks and it is rarely that precautions are taken to ensure its purity. Children, as a rule, will drink any water they come across when they are thirsty; and hence it ought to be insisted upon that only guaranteed pure water is available to them. Will the authorities concerned look into this matter, and make it compulsory on the educational institutions in the city to supply pure water to their students. I might mention that this should be a permanent arrangement insisted on by the health department.—Yours, etc.,

L. S. ROY SAMPAT.

Sandhurst Road,
Bombay, Jan. 27.

MOVEMENT OF FOOD GRAINS.

RELAXATION OF CONTROL BY BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

The following Press Note was issued by the War Purposes Department of the Government of Bombay yesterday:—

The communiqué of the Government of India containing orders for the relaxation of the restrictions at present existing on the movement of food grains from one province to another has been already published. This step has been taken largely on account of the deficit in the Bombay Presidency and of the high prices of foodstuffs there prevailing. It is hoped that the situation within this Presidency will be considerably eased by the orders now issued. Merchants belonging to this Presidency have already purchased considerable amounts of food grain, especially jowari and bajri, in other provinces. Priority Certificates for the movement of this quantity will be at once issued by the Director of Civil Supplies in Bombay and these Passes will not require to be countersigned by the Director of Civil Supplies in the exporting Province, and it is hoped that a considerable amount of delay will thereby be saved. The prices at which food grains so imported are to be sold will continue to be controlled by the priority certificates, since grain can only be imported under certificates the holders of which will agree to sell at a rate not exceeding that fixed. While it is hoped that considerable relief will be caused by the measures directed by the Government of India, too high expectations must not be formed, since it must be remembered that the stocks of the various grains are deficient throughout India and that a strong demand exists from other provinces in which the local crops have also failed. Wheat, rice and gram have been excluded from the Government of India's orders since they are already under the control of the Foodstuffs Commissioner. Passes for those foods will continue to be issued by the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, upto the allotment allowed by the Foodstuffs Commissioner to this Presidency.

The restrictions hitherto existing on the movement of grain from other provinces to the Presidency of Bombay having thus been to a very large extent removed, the Governor-in-Council is anxious that there should be free trade as far as possible in grain between the various districts of the Presidency. Owing to the failure of the rains in the major part of the Presidency, the high prices everywhere prevailing and the presence in certain districts of scarcity, local officers have naturally been anxious to discourage as far as possible the export of grain from their district to neighbouring districts which may be in other respects more fortunately situated than they are. The Government of Bombay is, however, convinced that it is desirable to allow such grain to be moved as freely as possible, according to the demand from one part of the Presidency to another. Government must retain the power of checking the exports from a district in which it appears necessary to retain all food supplies, but, subject to this reservation, grain will in future be allowed to pass freely from one district to another in the Presidency with the conditions that the person importing it agrees to sell at a rate not exceeding that fixed for the district. The movement of grain from one district to another will in future be allowed on a pass signed by the Collector of the importing district instead of the Collector of the exporting district.

HEALTH CONDITION IN THANA DISTRICT.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Thana District has suffered woefully from a series of visitations and there seems to be no promise of any speedy termination of the terrible days; for, scarcely had the dreadful influenza vanished, when cholera come in its wake.

AT THANA.

There have been nine deaths at Thana from cholera since its outbreak, all the cases proving fatal. All the deceased were in very poor circumstances and emaciated for want of nourishment.

AT BANDRA.

The same may be said of Bandra which, on account of its proximity to Bombay, and the filthy condition in which it is allowed to rot, owing to municipal neglect, presents the mortality figure of 13 deaths, out of 16 cholera attacks.

KALYAN IMMUNE FROM EPIDEMICS.

Kalyan seems to be one of the most fortunate places in the whole district, being quite immune from epidemics. There has not been a single case at Kalyan, since cholera broke out in Bombay, of plague, influenza or cholera, although Kalyan is one of the G. I. P. Railway terminal stations, the conditions of the passenger traffic between Kalyan and Bombay being almost the same as in the case of Thana.

VEGETARIANS IN ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A gentleman asks me whether it is possible to live as a vegetarian in England. I assure him and all other similar enquirers that it is quite possible to live as a vegetarian in England in very good health.

Information on the subject may be had from the secretaries of:—

(1) The London Vegetarian Association, 8, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

(2) The Order of the Golden Age, 153, Brompton Road, London, S.W.

(3) The Humanitarian League, 53, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

(4) The Vegetarian Society, 257, Deansgate, Manchester.

There are many vegetarian restaurants in London and other cities, and members of the Salvation Army, Theosophical Societies, and vegetarian and other humane societies in England will always be found very helpful by Indians wishing to live as vegetarians.—Yours, etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LUXMIDAS.

Junagad, Jan. 21.

CHOLERA AND INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It has come to my knowledge that persuasion and pressure are brought to bear on the staff and students in the local offices, schools and colleges to undergo inoculation against Cholera.

May I, therefore, crave some space in your valued columns to address a few words to the public in the matter?

The system of inoculation is based on grounds similar to that on which vaccination rests. By its means, diseased matter is introduced directly into the blood in contravention of Nature's laws. Serious injury has resulted from the operation, whilst the diseases it is supposed to prevent frequently occur after it. It blinds the eyes of its supporters to the true causes of the terrible zymotic diseases which rage in the city.

Dr. Sir Oscar Clayton, favourite surgeon of the late king, in condemning Cholera inoculation says:—

"This inoculation is working in the dark and is liable to lead people into neglecting those sanitary measures which are, to my mind, the greatest barriers against the disease."

It is the notion of a lunatic that disease can cure or prevent disease. The miseries of mankind are multiplied indefinitely by these horrible delusions. Contaminating the blood is the cause of an incalculable amount of illness in children and adults. Is it to be thought that the crowding of our numerous hospitals with patients suffering from all kinds of blood diseases has not a cause? In vaccination and inoculation seeds of disease are sown in the human body. What will the harvest be of infusing the products of disease into human beings? Health or disease? "Protection" or blood poisoning? Purity or corruption? "Be not deceived"; do not allow your commonsense to be violated by the theories and statestus of those who wish to sow disease and reap fees which we, as rate-payers, have to pay. Who can reap a clean thing out of an unclean? "The propagation of desease (by vaccination and inoculation) on the pretext of thereby arresting desease—is bad in logic, wicked in morals and futile in practice" says Dr. Alexander Wylder, Professor of Physcology, United States Medical College, New York City. The more knowledge people get of the miserable subterfuges of vaccination and inoculation; how that the waves of epidemics are nothing but the waves of uncleanliness amongst the people; how that sanitary conditions in person, of home and of the country are the only and the safest protection against filth diseases, are the best safeguard of the public health—in the same degree will men trust themselves and avoid quackery and deception, whether from registered and not duly qualified or from unregistered and, to my way of thinking, oftentimes duly qualified medical men.—Yours, etc.,

P. B. K.

Bombay,

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC AND SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please, allow a little space in your paper for the following few lines:—

Owing to the prevailing epidemic, the Syndicate has granted the term to the College students, and it is also known that there will be no preliminary examinations in the Colleges. But what about the Matriculation students? In some schools, the Preliminary examination begins to-morrow, and under the present circumstances when every mind is overloaded with anxieties about the safety of his life, how shall the students be able to write the papers? Students coming from outside to this place where there is none except God to take care of them are deeply struck by the startling mortality, and telegrams are pouring from their parents asking them to leave Bombay at once. Imagine the condition of their minds now. Students that come here for the Preliminary only have been wired by their friends not to come to Bombay.

Will then the school authorities consider to postpone the Preliminary examination for at least a few days, and thus oblige us all?—Yours, etc.,

STUDENTS.

26th Jan.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I find that when influenza, malaria and other diseases break out, one of the precautions the Health Officer advises us to take is that boiled water should be drunk. I may point out that this precaution cannot be observed by clerks and other employees for the simple reason that offices, mills, factories etc., which employ the labour do not provide boiled water for their men. It follows, therefore, that if the precaution is needful, the Health Department should urge on the of the labour that the employees get boiled water. This precaution should first be followed by the Municipality itself, thus strengthening the precept by example. Public and mercantile offices should go further and stock themselves with certain medicines that when their employees are attacked, say, with cholera, they may at once be treated. I throw out these suggestions that they might be considered and given effect to as far as possible. Prevention is better them cure.—Yours, etc.,

PRECAUTION.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

WATERMELLON AND CHOLERA

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—As I was passing the Elphinstone Garden yesterday I saw a woman hawker with a basked full of half ripe watermellons cut into thin slices with hundreds and thousands of flies sitting on them.

Now Sir, when our city is infected with such dire disease, and knowing as we do, that the poorer class of people buy and eat these watermellon slices to appease hunger the result can be better imagined than described.

Could not the Police or Municipal Authorities stop the importation and sale of this dreadful most indigestible fruit in this most anxious time the city is passing through?—Yours, etc.,

C. D. M.

Girgaum, Jan. 23.

CHOLERA AND MILLHANDS.

On behalf of the Parel Settlement, Mr. G. G. Phase delivered a lecture on Cholera in Sitabai's chawl, Kalachowkey Road, on Saturday evening. The lecture was illustrated by magic lantern slides. The lecturer explained to his audience how the fly carries cholera germs and danger of the mill-hands eating rotten fruits and vegetables, and keeping edibles uncovered on the street. The lecturer suggested to them some necessary precautions and asked them to take medicines from the settlement in case of a mild attack and inform the secretaries at the settlement if the attack was virulent. He also put before them the idea of a Social Club which is in contemplation.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

CONTINUED RISE.

477 DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.

The total mortality continues to rise, the number of deaths from all causes on Sunday being 725 as against 714 on the preceding day and 112 on the corresponding day of last year. There were 504 attacks and 477 deaths from cholera on Sunday as compared with 549 attacks and 481 deaths on Saturday. Small-pox registered 7 attacks and 1 death on Sunday.

Deaths from cholera and all causes occurred as follow in the different wards of the city on Sunday:—

Ward.	Cholera.	All Causes.
Fort	27	30
Mandvi	43	55
Bhuleshwar	28	73
Girgaum	28	65
Byculla	150	187
Parel	117	156
Mahim	81	115
Harbour, etc.	2	2
Hospitals	0	42

CHOLERA IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS.

Attacks and deaths from cholera occurred as follow in the different sections of the city on Sunday:—

Section.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Upper Colaba	0	0
Middle and Lower Colaba	16	21
Fort, Southern	1	0
Fort, Northern	10	8
Esplanade	6	8
Mandvi	4	2
Chukla	1	1
Umarkhadi	16	16
Dongri	17	18
Market	8	5
Dhobi Talao	13	12
Fanaswadi	7	6
Bhuleshwar	4	4
Khara Talao	5	5
Kumbharwada	4	2
Khetwadi	13	12
Girgaum	9	9
Chowpati	4	4
Walkeshwar	3	3
Mahalakshmi	25	25
Mazagon	35	31
Tarwadi	23	22
Second Nagpada	5	4
Kamatipura	15	10
Tardeo	5	5
Byculla	54	51
First Nagpada	0	2
Parel	74	74
Sewri	20	18
Sion	23	25
Mahim	1	1
Worli	81	80
Harbour and Dock, Railways and Homeless	2	2

HOW TO TEST MILK?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the notes on Cholera issued by the Executive Health Officer and appearing in your issue of Saturday, the consumers of milk are advised to cooperate with him in controlling its contamination. It is further stated "Any information can be obtained by applying to the Executive Health Officer." How to get pure milk or the test of its purity when obtained is a question troubling the mind of everyone using milk, as in these days anything that is whitish passes for milk. The public will doubtless be too glad to do their part of the work if the advice of Dr. Turner is simple and practicable. Instead of individually writing to him for this mysterious test, will he be pleased to issue, through the medium of the press and the posters, as has been done in other instances, a clear note as to how the purity of milk can be ascertained by handy and easy methods? It is needless to say that costly tests are beyond the reach of common people now.—Yours, etc.,

INQUIRER.

A SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that during the Cholera epidemic of 1905 the late Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hajeebhoy Munjee had given me a mixture as a specific for prevention and cure of Cholera. I caused to be administered to the inmates of the Poor Soani Musalman Students' Home situated at Jackeria Musjid Street. There were about 30 boys one of whom was already attacked by the disease. The patient was cured and the rest were immune from any trouble though there were numerous cases and deaths in the neighbourhood. Immediately on the commencement of the present epidemic, I tried to find out the prescription but I did not find the one which he had so kindly given me but I have succeeded in securing it from the heirs of the late Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hajeebhoy Munjee. I have ordered a large quantity of the medicine to be prepared, some of which will be ready by to-morrow. Relying upon the past experience, I can strongly recommend the public of Bombay to use the same as a preventive as well as a curative remedy against cholera and I am willing to supply the same in an quantity free on application.

I shall thank you to be good enough publish the above in your valued paper which I trust will be a boon to the public.—Yours, etc.,

HAJI YOOSOF H. E. SOBANI.

375, Hornby Road.
Jan. 24.

ALIGARH COLLEGE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF TRUSTEES.

SERIOUS DIFFERENCES OF OPINION.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Jan. 27.

The annual meeting of the Trustees M. A. O. College, presided over by Khan Bahadur Nawab Mozammel Allah Khan was held on Saturday. About 35 trustees out of 124 were present. Among those who came from outside were Sir Ali Imam, Raja of Mahmudabad, Haziqulmulk Hakim Ajmalkhan, Dr. Ansari, Nawabs Sarbulandajung and Zulkadarjung, Messrs. Hasan Usman Ismail-khan, Rizaali, Aley Nabi and others. After passing a vote of condolence on the death of Nawab Ishaqkhan, late Honorary Secretary and other Trustees who died recently, the meeting proceeded with the agenda and accepted the resignations of the members of the European staff to whom increments due up-to-date were, however, granted. The schemes improving the prospect of school masters and Indian professors were passed.

ELECTION OF SECRETARY.

On the question of the election of Secretary, there was a difference of opinion. An amendment moving the postponement of the election was defeated, whereupon the dissenting trustees, including Haziqulmulk Ajmal Khan, Doctor Ansari, Nawabs Zulkadarjung and Hajee Moosakhan abstained from taking part in the election as a protest. Mr. Mohamedali was then declared elected.

On the new constitution being taken up for discussion, it was discovered that certain amendments could not be passed in view of the strong opposition to them. The question was, however, raised by Sir Ali Imam, Messrs. Hasan Imam, Rizaali and some others, who contended that Section 11, which lays down that rules can only be amended provided "Not less than two-thirds of the trustees agree to such a repeal, amendment or addition" meant two-thirds of the Trustees voting at the meeting. It was conceded that this construction was never put upon this rule since its passing in 1892 and the instances of its interpretation against contention were numerous. Heated discussion ensued and the meeting adjourned. On the resumption of work the ruling of the chair was called for. The chairman, however, asked for a vote together with the sense of the meeting. On an objection being taken to this procedure, the chairman asked the Secretary and his supporters whether the contentious amendments could not be amicably settled or postponed. On the Honorary Secretary replying that he was not prepared to hold office, if Mr. Hasan Imam's amendments were not passed, the chairman ruled that for this meeting the contention of Sir Ali Imam and his party should prevail. Thereupon, Messrs. Haziqulmulk Ajmalkhan, protested against the unconstitutional and unprecedented procedure and left the meeting followed by Dr. Ansari, Mr. Khaja Hajee Musakhan, Messrs. Ismail Khan, and others.

The remaining Trustees proceeded with business and rose within about three hours after the farcical show of discussion, having dealt with about 400 sections and passing the draft prepared by Mr. Hasan Imam and party. Bitter feelings seem to prevail and the College is bound to suffer unless the parties come to some settlement. As it is, desolation prevails—the College, which once boasted of refusing 700 applications for admission, has only about 500 in college and school.

ENVER PASHA AND DJEML PASHA.

SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

A "C. and M. Gazette's" special cable says:—

According to a Berlin report the Turkish court-martial has sentenced Enver Pasha and Djemi Pasha as deserters to two years' imprisonment and degradation.

TRENTINO AND TRIESTE BANK DEPOSITS.

TO BE RETURNED BY AUSTRIA.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

A "C. and M. Gazette's" special cable says:—

The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegram Company says that the Austrians are to hand over £60,000,000 worth of deposits removed to Vienna from the banks in Trentino and Trieste at the outbreak of war.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor received a visit from H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore yesterday morning.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd presided at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Children's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund at the Young Women's Christian Association yesterday morning.

Mr. Findlay Shirras, Director of Statistics, Government of India, is on a short visit to Bombay and leaves on Thursday for Calcutta.

H. E. Rear-Admiral Gaunt and Mrs. Gaunt left Madras on Sunday, on board H. M. S. Venus.

Mr. E. M. Cook, Controller of Currency, has arrived at Delhi.

"INDIAN POLICY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I request you to permit me to express my views in the columns of your journal, on the points raised in the articles which have recently appeared in "New India", on the subject of "India Policy."

Mrs. Besant holds that the policy adopted by the Congress was completely wrong, or as she puts it "hasty, short-sighted, and likely to render the realization of Home Rule impossible in the near future if generally endorsed." This is pretty strong but she proceeds to say that "the policy pursued at Delhi by the Nationalist party composed chiefly of the delegates from Bombay, the Punjab the C. P. and Maharashtra, with some from Madras headed by Mr. Vijairaghava-chariar, was that of breaking up the union begin in 1914 and carried on since." It is not just and fair that she should impute to the vast majority in the Congress the motive of breaking up its unity when as a matter of fact the Nationalist party could not possibly sacrince its strong convictions for the sake of keeping up a non-sincere unity with a very small minority. The minority was, as you are well aware, given without exception a courteous hearing both in the subjects committee and in the open Congress, and they had every opportunity to convince their fellow-delegates. Under these circumstances any impartial observer would be forced to conclude that the decisions of the majority were not arrived at arbitrarily but were the result of strong convictions arrived at after mature deliberation. There seems to me also, nothing criminal in arranging a programme before-hand and trying to get it carried.

In addition to the alleged serious mistakes of the National Assembly she sometimes discovers imaginary shortcomings. For example Mrs. Besant says:—"I hold with Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, that unless the principle of responsibility be introduced in the Central Government, Provincial Autonomy will be a sham." So far every Nationalist would be prepared to endorse Mr. Sastri's opinion, which in fact emanated from the Nationalist party. But when she proceeds to add that, "To gain the shadow the Congress majority has surrendered the substance," I fail to understand the point in her remark. Surely it is not meant that the Congress did not strongly press for the introduction of responsibility into the Central Government, for she herself says in another place that "the demand of the Congress is practically equivalent to the demanid for complete Home Rule immediately, except the responsibility for peace, tranquility and the defence of the country." Now apart from the inconsistency of these two statements, it is difficult to understand what she exactly means. Equally pointless is the remark—"Rightly or wrongly I have a prejudice in favour of keeping my word," which is irritating in the extreme in its suggestion, but has hardly any meaning as the Nationalist had entered into no compact with any other party which it has now wantonly broken.

Regarding the policy of the Congress, it is necessay to point out, in the first place that, as the differences which Mrs. Besant has pointed out cover only a small portion of the total amount of work done by the Congress, it is incorrect to base the articles in "New India" on "Indian Policy" on them alone, as it serves to exaggerate the differences and to give a false perspective to the whole situation. This is not an incidental point but is largely responsible for the wrong impression her articles convey.

To take the points raised by Mrs. Besant. The first one on which the minority differs from the Congress is the postponement *sine-die* of the resolution welcoming H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Apart from the fact that this is a formal resolution and does not affect the policy of the Congress it seems to me that Mrs. Besant is writing under a misapprehension. It is totally wrong and most unjust to infer from this, and there is surely such an implication in her remarks, that the loyalty of the Congress towards the Royal House is doubtful. The loyalty of the Congress has been demonstrated over and over again and does not stand in any need of reiteration. The postponement of the resolution is quite different from its defeat and the postponement was due to the fact that there has been no formal and official announcement of the visit of the Prince of Wales and the Congress did not consider it necessary to go out of its way to demonstrate its loyalty which was not a doubtful thing. It is pertinent here to observe that so far as I know none of the Dominion National Assemblies has passed a resolution welcoming the Prince of Wales but it is not proposed to argue from it that the Dominions are no longer loyal. The point is that anxious and demonstrative loyalty is no longer popular among the rising generation of self-respecting Indians. Mrs. Besant has been over-emphasising this point; it is in my humble judgment not a serious ground for differing from the Congress resolutions.

So far as provincial autonomy is concerned no Nationalist can conscientiously object to the advanced provinces getting it. But a closer scrutiny will show that the difference between the so-called advanced and backward provinces is more imaginary than real. Besides, the Congress resolution was intended to express the wishes of the people who were resolutely determined on getting provincial autonomy and who expressed their minds in their votes. Mrs. Besant acknowledges herself that she moved an amendment in the Subjects Committee authorising the newly elected provincial councils under the reforms scheme to determine whether or not they would have complete provincial autonomy. Can anybody doubt what would be the decision of even the so-called backward provinces? It is therefore difficult to discover on what basis the mover of such an amendment can consistently put up a vehement opposition to the resolution. Perhaps the objection is to the words "Complete provincial autonomy," and as the majority had no such prejudice against words they quietly passed the resolution.

As for giving a mandate to the deputation I feel strongly that the Congress did just the right thing and it would have been the most serious blunder to do otherwise. Mrs. Besant argues that if the hands of the deputation are tied they cannot open up any negotiations in England which are necessary for getting a more liberal spirit infused into tht reform legislation in India. That would be quite logical if the deputation was proceeding to negotiate with a corresponding official body representing the British nation. The object of the deputation is to present our case and to do propaganda work and it is quite in the fitness of things that our representatives should know our minds exactly and should have no latitude in the matter. To talk of ntgotiation with a party which has never agreed to sit in negotiation and which keeps itself free to do exactly what it wishes to do is not sound politics. In the adoption of a firm and self-respecting course lies, in my opinion the only hope for the success of the deputation; and it is to be regretted that this has to a great extent been jeopardised by the attitude of the minority. To think that there can be any disgrace in carrying the convinced opinion of India to the British people is to betray a very false perspective of the relations between individual dignity and national needs.

I regard the other points of difference to which Mrs. Besant referred as comparatively trival and I will not therefore refer to them. But it seems to me that the sending of a separate Home Rule deputation under the present circumstances is inopportune, to say the least. But in no case should it take a different stand-point from that of the Congress. In the first place a decision of this character which is bristling with controversy and which commits the whole body of the Home Rule League to a "Policy" which is opposed to the policy of the Congress should not have been arrived at in haste by a Council where only a few persons were present and in which the vote was divided. Such a decision places the Home Rule Leaguer in the most awkward position. Should I as matter of example, being a number of the All-India Congress Committee as well as the All-India Council of the Home Rule League, be loyal in this matter of "Policy" to the Congress or to the Home Rule League of both of which I am a staunch member? The Home Rule League is by our own declarations nothing but an executive of the Congress, which sought to affiliate itself to the national body. Can any one reasonably argue that an organization which seeks to look upon the Congress as its parent can consistently run counter to the decisions of its majority in a matter of policy?

It is to be regretted that Mrs. Besant has elected to subject the Congress resolutions to such a harsh criticism in the Press. May I ask if the present tactics of the minority are calculated to enhance the dignity of the Congress whose members they have rightly elected to remain? In the Congress itself criticism is quite legitimate; but of a desire to carry out the prearranged I am doubtful whether a whole-sale condemnation of the proceedings coupled with the implication of doubts as to loyalty, programme of a party "without any wish to conciliate opposition or to find a *via media*" and of adopting the policy of "breaking up the union begun in 1914," whether these things are in keeping with the position of a congressman. And doing through the Home Rule League what the Congress refused to do is hardly fair to the Congress and I doubt if any Congressman can constitutionally take part in it. Surely the Country expects Mrs. Besant to show a better sense of discipline to the Congress.

To my mind the differences pointed out by Mrs. Besant are not at all vital; and there exists no justification for a third party. Slow progress, faith in the beauracracy and dependence on outside agency for the working out of India's destiny and for the work of regeneration, these are the principles underlying the whole position of the Moderate party. The present-day Congressmen broke through the superstition which had gathered round these old-world ideas, and they did so with the help, for which they are most gratefull, of Mrs. Besant herself. What are the essentials, the basic principles on which Mrs. Besant is now trying, vainly I think to build up her third party?

To conclude, if every minority, and I must say that the minority at Delhi was hopelessly small, chooses, because it considers itself to be in the right, to sever connection with the practical work of the Congress, to set up a new party, to run counter to the decisions of the majority by sending a separate deputation, thus taking away vastly from the influential character of the Congress deputation, then I hold that the Congress as an organization cannot work and an evil day will dawn for our country. There can indeed, be no more effective way of wrecking the Reform Scheme than that adopted by the minority. Much indeed as I respect the persons composing this minority I feel bound in duty to say that the step they have taken is most regrettable.

To raise doubts as to loyalty where none should exist, at a time when the Rowlatt legislation is to become law, to have divided counsels at the psychological moment when the reform scheme is to come on the anvil, that I submit, is a fatal blunder. May I hope that Mrs. Besant as a leader of consummate skill and ability will reconsider and re-adjust her position without delay?—Yours, etc.

DURGDAS B. ADWANI.

Karachi Sind, Jan. 21.

COTTON CONTRACTS.

The following Press Note was issued by the Cotton Contracts Committee yesterday:—

In the rates issued by the Cotton Contracts Committee on Saturday, the 25th instant, kindly make the following alterations:—

RATES FOR HEDGE CONTRACTS.

No. 1 F. G. M. G. Bengal, Rs. 465 (Jaitha terms) January delivery.

No. 3 Fine M. G. Oomra, Rs. 540 (Jaitha terms) January delivery.

No. 4 F. G. M. G. Oomra, Rs. 505 (Jaitha terms) January delivery.

No penalty has been fixed by the Committee for failure to tender under Rule 70.

A Karachi message states that Khan Bahadur Mir Ghulam Mahomed Khan Talpur has offered one lakh of rupees to Government for a Madressah in Tando-Baby. The gift is unconditional.

GARDEN PARTY IN DELHI.

IN APPRECIATION OF DR. ANSARI AND HAKIM AJMALKHAN'S SERVICES.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

A most pleasing function took place on the afternoon of 26th January in the Congress grounds. A garden party was given by the Musalmans of Delhi to Haziqulmulk Hakim Ajmalkhan and Dr. Ansari in appreciation of their great national service. All leading Congress and Muslim League workers were invited. Leading Hindu and Mussalman citizens of Delhi were present. It was a very pleasant sight to see the amicable and friendly social relations between the Hindus and Musalmans. After partaking refreshments provided by the hosts the company gathered in the centre of the ground where Maulana Ahmed, famous preacher of Delhi made a very appreciative and fine speech, garlanded the two principal guests Hakim Ajmalkhan and Dr. Ansari and all the Congress-Muslim League workers including Babu Pearelal, Messrs. Shivanarain Bose, Manoharlal Shankerlal Desai, Dr. Rahman, Mr. Rahman Hafiz Abdu. Aziz, Hakim Amjadali, Mr. Taju-Ud-din and the Hon. Mr. Khapard ewho was also present.

DR. ANSARI'S REPLY.

Dr. Ansari in thanking the Muslim citizens of Delhi, on behalf of the guests, said there was a great deal of strenuous, hard work ahead. Much educative and propaganda work has to be done to prepare the masses for constitutional reforms, also for a vigorous campaign against the repressive legislation contemplated in the next session of the Imperial Council. He made a passionate appeal to Delhi citizens not to sit quiet but carry on the work they had commenced.

RECRUITING TRAGEDY.

SENTENCES IN SHAHPUR TRIAL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

The Special Tribunal appointed to try the case of the murder of a Tahsildar at Shahpur has sentenced four of the accused to death and twelve to transportation and the remaining twelve were acquitted. The tribunal found that the murdered man had in no way used any harshness in his efforts to obtain recruits and the crime was due to the maeinations of a small body of men who were anxious to hamper recruiting authorities.

DEATH OF PRINCE JOHN.

COURT MOURNING.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary dated Monday, 27th January produces the following notification by Government of India:—

Intelligence having been received of the death of His Royal Highness Prince John Charles Francis. Court Mourning is ordered for six weeks from the 20th January, half mouring commencing from the 17th February, 1919.

When attending at the Viceregal Court, ladies will appear in black until the 16th February and thereafter in half mourning (white, grey or mauve). Officers in uniform will, when attending Viceregal Lodge, wear a crape band on the left arm throughout the period of Court Mourning.

RETURN OF IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Jan. 27.

Yesterday Karachi welcomed further parties of returning Imperial Service troops. The public attended the reception ceremony in much larger numbers that on previous occasions. The troops who arrived by the steamer Lloyalty included the Bikaner State, Camel Corps and the 38th Mountain Battery, Indian Army. Also on board on their way to Bombay were the Gwalior Infantry under command of Major Dalvi and Major Greenfield, returning after about four years of service.

MR. WILSON'S RETURN TO AMERICA.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

A "C. and M. Gazette's" special cable says:—

It is considered that it will be necessary for Mr. Wilson to return to America prior to the expiry of Congress at the beginning of March.

WAR LECTURES.

At the Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Dr. Dutta who was for four years with the Army Y. M. C. A. in France will speak on "The Indian Soldiers in France." Captain Arendt, a Belgian, will speak on "Belgium during the German Occupation." The Hon. Mr. Justice Shah has consented to preside. Admission is free and all are invited.

TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The following match will be played to-day:—

"Manyat Cup" Major Jes Rendall vs. Capt. Matthews.

With a view to insure village Adhikaris to take interest in the promotion of elementary education amongst the population, the District Board of Coimbatore has resolved to reward each such Adhikari up to twenty with a gold ring valued not more than Rs. 20 each, on the recommendation of the presidents of Taluk Boards.

INDIA'S RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION.

MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT OF PEACE CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Delhi was held last night under the chairmanship Haziqulmulk Hakim Ajmalkhan. A resolution expressing condolence with Their Majesties on the death of Prince John and also protesting against restrictions imposed on Arjunlal Sethi on his release from jail were passed.

The following resolution was passed with great acclamation and was cabled to the President, Peace Conference, Paris, the Premier, London, and the Secretary of State for India, London:—

"Public meeting of Delhi citizens held under the auspices of the provincial Congress committee, Home Rule League, Provincial Muslim League and Indian Association, urges recognition of India's right to self determination and with a view to facilitating its exercise demands immediate responsible Government in provinces and Congress-League recommendations in the Central Government." Sri Ram, Secretary, Congress Committee; Abdulaziz, Secretary, Provincial Muslim League; Shankerlal, Secretary, Home Rule League; Bose, Secretary, Indian Association, Delhi.

A MESSAGE FROM POONA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Jan 26.

The Poona Sarvajanic Sabha and the Indian Home Rule League have passed and cabled resolutions (1) praying the President of the Peace Conference to urge upon Great Britain to grant India self-determination and (2) placing before the Prime Minister India's demand for self-determination.

A public meeting held under the auspices of these two bodies passed a resolution congratulating Lord S. P. Sinha on his appointment to the post of Under Secretary for India, further thanking the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for the appointment.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR INDIA.

The Home Rule Leagues of Amraoti, Pandharpur, Khandawa, Akot, Nasik and Devrukh, have sent telegrams to the Prime Minister and the President of the Peace Conference asking for self-determination for India and passed a resolution supporting the Congress nomination of Messrs. Tilak, Gandhi and Hasan Imam to the Peace Conference.

REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION.

[redacted]DEMNATION FROM DELHI.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

The "Qaum" in a fresh leader "India's Coming Danger" condemns the Government attitude on bringing forward the Rawlett Committee Bill. The proposed legislature if passed, says the journal, will put further chains on India's liberty the existing laws being itself sufficiently harsh. The present move is unnecessary and India ought to oppose the measure by its full constitutional strength. The working of the Defence of India Act and the Press Act, the internment Messrs. Mohamed Ali, Shaukat Ali and other Muslim political and religious leaders, the suppressing of the Islamic papers have already shown us the way the proposed Act will be worked. The Act if given effect to, will bring India a new calamity and will not add to the stability of the Empire.

AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

SESSION AT DELHI.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

The All-India Ayurvedic Conference began its sitting at two on Sunday afternoon. Mahamahopadyas Hathibhai (Kathiawar), Harnarain Shastri, Bankeylal, Dr. Paranjpye and distinguished vaidyas like Jagannathprasad Shukla, Rameshwar Nishra and Vaidakulbhoosan Narbhadaprasad were present. The proceedings began with religious prayers. Hakim Ajmalkhan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, spoke outlining the difficulties ahead and specially depicting the unenviable position of well real and well known vaidyas and hakims of indigenious origin as against even a municipal sweeper with a Government label in the eyes of the bureaucracy are requesting the profession to guard their interests unceasingly by making up differences. Vaidyas and hakims were also requested to meet in different conferences and give united voice to their grievances.

Then the presidential election took place. The president in his speech stated that Ayurveda did yeomen service and proved the Simplicity and usefulness were its eternal qualities. During the influenza epidemic Ayurveda did yeomen service and proved the superiority of its treatment. Vaidyas came forward and served their countrymen. The president said they should do their utmost to understand the books. They had yet to unfold many a knotty problem and there was much uphill work before them.

HOCKEY IN POONA.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 26.

The eighth match of the Poona open Hockey Tournaments held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana was played on Sunday the 26th instant between the Indian Pay Cutters and the Shri Datta Prasadik Club (Kirkee) and resulted in a win for the former by ten goals to one.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

SITARAM—Bombay, though a great industrial and commercial city, does not, unfortunately, possess a weekly journal of the type you mention.

L. N. GUBIL SUNDARESAN.—The case is *sub-judice*.

VINAYEK BALCRISHNA.—All the parties in this controversy have had the chance of speaking and we do not want to prolong the discussion.

J. D. NARYALWALA.—We cannot publish your letter.

THE ANTI-HUMBUG.—You are [illegible] taking the appointment in the [illegible] "dangerous precedent."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 28th January, 1919.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Associated Powers have, after a historic debate, adopted the resolution that a League, of Nations should be established. The question of national representation in the work of the Peace Conference was by its nature exceedingly difficult of adjustment, and the fact that there are still grievances expressed about it both in and out of the Conference, must be explained by the consideration that there were twenty-eight nations to be satisfied and that for an outlook so new, the statesmen of the world were hardly prepared. The reports regarding the Conference during the last few days and the annotations of the Press on current events were rather disquieting. It looked as if the Peace Conference was going to witness a scramble of Jingoistic flag-waving and end as a respectable re-enactment of the treaty of Vienna. There were reports that President Wilson had agreed to passing the ex-German colonies on to Britain, in return for the Cabinet's support of the League of Nations. The situation now is clearer and more reassuring, because it is agreed that there should be a League of Nations to continue and uphold the task of the Peace Conference. All the intricate problems of settlement, including questions like international labour legislation, responsibility for the war, reparation and indemnities, and the internationalisation of certain ports, rivers and railways, are obviously impossible of rapid solution, and there should be a body, with international sanction, to continue the work of the Peace Conference.

President Wilson has, with matchless felicity and force, re-stated the essentials of an enduring peace, and his address must serve as a reminder concerning the true objects for which the war was waged. Mr. Lloyd George in his preliminary address spoke of the anxiety of Britain to establish the League, but it was singularly appropriate that President Wilson should have moved the resolution in a speech expounding the principles of an equitable peace. It was not the tranquilisation of Europe which attracted America to do her share, but the realisation that there was a unique opportunity for establishing a new era of international goodwill. "The United States," said President Wilson, "should feel that its part in this war has been played in vain if there ensued upon it a body of European settlements. It would feel that it could not take part in guaranteeing those European settlements, unless that guarantee involved the continuous superintendence of the peace of the world by the associated nations of the world." The Peace Conference is to mark a new beginning, but all the governments of the world must be held accountable to the League for righteous conduct. Next to the principle of joint action for the benefit of all races, comes the great principle of the moral sanction of all authority, which President Wilson again enunciated before the Peace Conference. He said: "Gentlemen, select classes of mankind are no longer the governors of mankind. The fortunes of mankind are now in the hands of the plain people of the world. Satisfy them, and you have justified their confidence; not only that, but established peace." Remembering the occasion on which the principle is urged, we believe that it will be a lesson for all mankind to cherish and governments to interpret in future. The blight of governments has been the tradition of classes and races who believe that the administration of the world is their heritage. The foundations of great States have quaked with the impact of the idea that Providence never meant the poor to be exploited by the rich and that the "inferiority" of peoples and classes is in the main a fraud, resulting in spoliation. The exponents of annexation, aggrandisement and exploitation have exercised their power in the world, and we have the result of armed rivalry, oppressed nationalities and sweated labour. The theory of "mastery" is at the root of all varieties of mis-governments, and it is a landmark in the history of the world that in an open conference of statesmen there should be a confession of evil and a promise of reform. We would in this connection recall a passage from President Wilson's message to Congress in February last:—

> "Self-determination is not a mere phrase. It is an imperative principle of action which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril. We cannot have general peace for the asking, nor by the arrangements of a Peace Conference. It cannot be pieced together out of individual understandings between powerful States."

America, from the very beginning, insisted on a People's Peace and repudiated the game of diplomacy. In consonance with that view President Wilson said: "I may say without straining the point, that we are not representatives of governments, but representatives of peoples"—a statement which should give cause for reflection to some who have never been tired of fatuously repeating that the direct representation of the people, as distinct from the Government, is a great heresy. In explanation President Wilson added: *"It will not suffice to satisfy Government circles anywhere; it is necessary that we should satisfy the opinion of mankind."* The declaration will offend those who profess scorn at the necessity of a direct mandate. However, the aggression of the mighty and the subjection of the weak have been openly denounced as the evil of governments. Empire must never more be secured by "the duress of arms" or the imposition of alien will. In speaking of the mission of America and the determination of her people, President Wilson rose to a high pitch of stern and austere eloquence. He said:

> We stand in a peculiar case. As I go about the streets here I see everywhere American uniform. Those men came into the war after we had uttered our purposes. They came as crusaders, not merely to win a war, but to win a cause, and I am responsible to them, for it fell to me to formulate the purposes for which I asked them to fight, and I, like them, must be a crusader for these things, whatever it costs and whatever it may be necessary to do, in order to accomplish the object for which they fought.

If the principles of President Wilson are to prevail in the Peace Conference—as we trust they will—the future of the world will proceed on the true guarantees of peace. The statesmanship of the world must rise to the height of a new vision, till it is able to see that "mercy and truth have met together: righeousness and peace have kissed each other."

THE "MODERATE" MANIFESTO.

A few gentlemen of the "Moderate" party, mainly from Bengal, have issued a manifesto on the Reform Scheme, which we published in our issue of Thursday last. They indicate therein a set of circumstances as having arisen since the last "Moderate" Conference which, according to them, could prove unfavourable to the successful passage of the Reform Scheme through Parliament. We have no quarrel with these gentlemen for holding their own opinions and persisting in a kind of logic which is exclusively appreciated by them, but we feel that it is highly improper for a handful of persons thus to deprecate the decisions arrived at after mature deliberation by the Indian National Congress and speak in terms of derision of the resolve of the Congress to press upon the attention of the British Democracy what, in its conviction, are just demands. The change in the condition of things which has so profoundly impressed these "Moderate" gentlemen does not, however, to our mind seem so considerably prospective of danger to Indian reforms as an attitude of indecision and thorough willingness to compromise on the part of our own leaders going to England. The signatories make the amazing statement that "a section of Indian politicians who, although far from representing the majority of their countrymen, have succeeded in organizing for the present a majority in the Congress." None can cure people who are wilfully blind and if, in spite of all the demonstrations of current national opinion that we see from day to day, there are those who will continue to prefer a convenient fancy to be a fact, we can only pity their plight and that of those who believe them. We need not labour furtker to indicate the stupidity or dishonesty of a few people who cry out that the Indian National Congress has lost its national character because they have perversely seceded from it. The Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri is one of the signatories to this manifesto and it may be asked of him when this sudden relapse of Congress-phobia took hold of him. Would, in his opinion, the Congress have become transformed into a "national" body if it had accepted his amendments? Why, in a word, did he consider it the part of wisdom to participate in the deliberations of an assembly at which he seems determined to throw mud? We are asked in some quarters to tolerate and even to co-operate with this section of Indians who belittle and defy the resolutions of the Congress.

The manifesto condemns the resolutions of the Congress which, in its opinion, "not only amount to a rejection of the Scheme as it stands, but also lay down a course of action highly detrimental to the best interests of the country." "We have in mind," it proceeds.

> "the resolutions passing a vote of censure upon the British Committee and thus paralysing its activities at this juncture, sending a deputation to England with no discretion vested in it but bound by a resolution of the Congress to advocate and press for a new scheme and lastly putting forward three gentlemen as representatives of India at the Peace Conference and thus raising a laugh in the country since only governments and not unofficial bodies like the Indian National Congress can send such representatives."

We shall answer these points one by one. As regards the first, it is well-known that the activities of the British Congress Committee have not been sufficiently capable of meeting the situation created by the reactionary Sydenhamite jackals, and the position needed clearing. It is none too soon that the Congress has bestirred itself in this matter and we, therefore, fail to see the significance of saying that the activities of the British Committee will be *paralysed* at this juncture. We are unable to regard the Congress resolution in the light of a vote of censure, but, suppose it were, did these good gentlemen expect the Congress to express its thanks to the British Committee for actually opposing the policy of the body whose name it bears and whose interests it was formed to serve? Referring to the second point, it does not appear to us very remarkable that a deputation should be sent to England in the name of the Congress charged with a definite mandate. Is the Congress to lay down its demand and then send delegates to England not binding them to press that demand and allowing them lattitude enough to do what they like? Do the Moderates in their affected wisdom believe that procedure of that kind is more likely to get what the Congress wants than by asking people going for a definite purpose to carry it out definitely?

With reference to the third point, the peculiar position of India which is denied representation of its popular interests, since the Government is not a representative or responsible Government, necessitates a resolution of that character. We must protest against the attempt of the signatories to foist the responsibility for the division in the country of Moderates and Nationalists, on the Congressmen. Persistent invitations to the Moderates by the Congress to continue in it were treated by them with contempt and the very fact that the opening of the session of the Special Congress was postponed by a day with the object of bringing about a union is a practical proof of the Congressmen's anxiety to ward off an unfortunate split on the one hand, and the mischievous persistence of others in seceding, on the other. It is unfair in the extreme that, after all the consideration shown to Mr. Sastri in the Delhi Congress, it should still be said that the chance to have made a united endeavour on behalf of the country was thwarted by the Congress. The political instinct with which Congressmen are blessed has formulated a certain course of action for the country. If that instinct was erring or if the course of action set forth was not capable of ensuring the best interests of the country, it was open to those who talk of "wise patriotism" and who say they are in a majority in the country to boot, to have influenced the decision of the Congress for the better according to their lights. If they really represent the country, why can they not organise a majority in the Congress? They cannot, after their default, flatter themselves with having discharged their obligations by their country; much less can they then indict the Congress.

Notes of the Day.

A Much-needed Warning.

The principle of nationality announced by President Wilson and other Allied statesmen has had a much disturbing effect, specially in the Eastern Europe. In Poland that is to be there have been anti-Jewish pograms and bitter is the struggle between Serbs and Bulgars in Macedonia and between Slavs and Italians in Dalmatia. The Allies have done well therefore to utter a solemn warning that all such attempts will have the most prejudicial effect on the individual claims of the different contending nationalities. The attempt of every race to take possession of the contested lands, though outwardly professing respect for the Peace Conference, cannot be tolerated The Conference calls for a cessation of hostilities and suggests that the different nationalities should trust it and lay their claims before it and not resort to coercion. For centuries together certain races have lived together in Austria-Hungary and other countries. On their dismemberment the different nationalities cannot be altogether separated from one another. There has been considerable mingling of races and it is necessary therefore for the Peace Conference to insist that linguistic and religious freedom shall be the first duty of every nationality and that no colour and racial distinctions should be made.

The Congress Reception Committee.

People at Amritsar have not allowed the grass to grow under their feet. We are extremely glad to learn that a Reception Committee has been formed in Amritsar and that 500 persons have already enrolled themselves as members. It was the fashion to say that the Punjab was rather cool towards the Congress. But these early preparations go to show that Congress work is taken very seriously by the Punjabees. Mr. Todalmul Bhandari, Bar.-at-Law, is the Provisional Chairman, and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Mr. Girdhari Lal are provisional secretaries of the Reception Committee. Judging from the early and enthusiastic work, the Amritsar session of the Congress promises to be a very successful one. The opportunity, we hope, would not be lost of having a network of Congress committees all over the Punjab.

"Madras Times" and Civilian Revolt.

The "Madras Times" falls foul of "New India" for publishing the circular of the Madras Civilians and asks for an explanation how the Editor of that paper secured a copy of the draft which is private property. The conspiracy of the Civilians is nothing to the "Times" while in its eyes its exposure is a very serious crime, so that it goes on to say that among Home Rulers "guardian of the peace" is unfit to be left alone in a room with a rupee! As well might the worthy journal explode at a policeman catching a thief that the "guardian of the peace" is unfit to be left alone to mind his business without meddling with others! Instead of dwelling in indignation it would have been proper of the "Times" as a supporter of the Civilians, to have hidden it head in shame and remonstrated with its clientele on having tried to set up a standard of revolt.

A Just Complaint.

The I.C.S., though it thinks very highly of itself, is not exactly a favourite with other services in India. And naturally so, because the "superior" service has a nasty habit of occupying the prize-posts of other services. Bitter is the complaint raised by a writer in the "Pioneer" in this connection. He pertinently asks: "Why should the official in the case of education be so often a member of the I.C.S.? It is recognised that an engineer must control the Public Works and Irrigation, that a doctor must be in charge of medical affairs. Why then should an educationist be deemed incapable of managing his own particular work?" Why indeed, except that the I.C.S. is a close corporation and that it makes all the appointments in the end and that it wants, for one reason or the other, all the fat posts to go to members of its caste. In our own presidency an I.C.S. is to be appointed shortly as Inspector-General of Police. We trust, however, Government will think twice before perpetrating such a patent injustice on a department they are never tired of praising to the skies.

London Chamber of Commerce and Reform Scheme.

The other day the East India section of the London Chamber had passed a resolution deploring that the Report on Indian Reforms did not sufficiently recognise the social, religious and ethical obstacles to the growth of purely Indian enterprise, the achievements of British merchants in building up India's prosperity, the excellent relations between British merchants and the hereditary trading classes of India and that it did not safeguard important commercial interests against the theories of doctrinaire economists and the attacks of irresponsible antagonists of British enterprise. The resolution was quite characteristic of those who are engaged in the congenial and profitable task of the economic exploitation of India. But it is a matter of satisfaction that the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce after discussion has declined to express an opinion on the questions referred to in the resolution.

The "Bengalee" Changes Hands.

We regret to learn that the "Bengalee" has changed hands and that Mr. Prithwis Chunder Roy is to be the managing director of the concern and that the Maharaja of Cassimbazar has largely interested himself in it. Babu Surendranath Banerjea will still be the editor, but it is needless to state that the control will pass into the hands of Mr. Prithwis Chunder Roy. We have differences with Babu Surendranath Banerjea, but the changes now announced will still further remove the "Bengalee" from close and real touch with Indian thought and sentiments. From another point of view also the change is undesirable. The Indian Press has had on the whole to struggle hard but at any rate it was largely built up by individual proprietors who controlled the policy and, be it said to their credit, did so largely in the interests of the people. It was at any rate free from capitalist dictation which has been the curse of English journalism of late. The Press must be free and money bags should have as little to do with its free development as possible.

Another O'Dwyerism.

The "Tribune" draws attention to the fact that extremist Anglo-Indian journals in the Punjab are daily presenting their readers with extracts from "New India" and the "Commonweal" while the articles are not accessible to the people of the Province. The ways of these worthy journals often wrenching the extracts from their context are well known and it is monstrous to prohibit the circulation of certain journals in the province and allow garbled extracts to be published in Anglo-Indian papers.

Sir O'Moore Creagh on the Reforms.

Judging from the glimpses of Sir O'Moore Creagh's "Indian Studies" we cannot help feeling that this gallant soldier would have done well to keep quiet rather than indite a volume on the reforms. Of course, he hugs fondly the idea that India is not a nation; he creates the bugbear of a Brahmanical oligarchy. He thinks that if the demands of the Congress-League are admitted, the Indian Empire would be converted into a torture-chamber for all its inhabitants except the followers of C—L. Words would be wasted on such a writer with such peculiarly idiotic notions.

FUNERAL OF LIEBKNECHT.

PROCESSION FOUR MILES LONG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Jan. 27.

AMSTERDAM.—According to a Berlin message on the occasion of the funerals of Liebknecht and thirty-two Spartacists, Government troops, field-guns and machine-guns were posted everywhere. Motor-lorries with machine-guns patrolled the streets. All traffic was stopped. The procession, four miles long 50,000 people participating, marched to the cemetery and dispersed quietly.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY SERVICE RESUMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 27.

PARIS.—The normal train service on the Metropolitan Railway has been resumed.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

WANTED A PEOPLES' PEACE.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

REPRESENTATION OF POWERS.

CLAIMS OF SMALLER NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 27.

PARIS.—President Wilson addressed the Peace Conference to-day as follows:—Mr. Chairman, I consider it a distinguished privilege to be permitted to open the discussion in this Conference on the League of Nations. We have assembled for two purposes, to make the permanent settlements which have been rendered necessary by this war and also to secure the peace of the world, not only by present settlements but by arrangements we shall make at this Conference for its maintenance. The League of Nations seems to me to be necessary for both of these purposes. There are many complicated questions connected with the present settlements which perhaps cannot be successfully worked out to an ultimate issue by the decisions which we shall arrive at here. I can easily conceive that many of these settlements will need subsequent consideration that many of the decisions we make will need subsequent alteration in some degree, for if I may judge by my own study of some of these questions they are not susceptible of confident judgments at present.

A Peoples' Peace

It is therefore necessary that we should set up some machinery by which the work of this Conference should be rendered complete. We have assembled here for the purpose of doing very much more than making the present settlements that are necessary. We are assembled under [illegible] peculiar conditions of world opinion. I may say without straining the point at all, that we are not representatives of the Governments, but representatives of peoples. It will not suffice to satisfy the governmental circles anywhere; it is necessary that we should satisfy the opinion of mankind. The burdens of this war have fallen in an unusual degree upon the whole population of the countries involved. I do not need to draw for you a picture of how the burden has been thrown back from the front upon older men, upon the women, upon the children and upon the homes of the civilised world and how real the strain of war has come where the eye of Government could not reach but where the heart of humanity beat. We are bidden by these people to make a peace which will make them secure. We are bidden by these people to see to it that this strain does not come upon them again and I venture to say it has been possible for them to bear this strain because they hoped that those who represented them could get together after this war and make such another sacrifice unnecessary. It is a solemn obligation on our part therefore to make permanent arrangements that justice shall be rendered and peace maintained. This is the central object of our meeting.

Permanent Processes.

Settlements may be temporary but the action of the nations in the interests of peace and justice must be permanent. We can set up permanent processes, we may not be able to set up permanent decisions. Therefore it seems to me that we must take so far as we can, a picture of the world into our minds. Is it not a startling circumstance for one thing that the great discoveries of science, that the quiet studies of men in laboratories, that the thoughtful developments which have taken place in quiet lecture rooms have now been turned to the destruction of civilisation? The powers of destruction have not so much multiplied as gained facility. The enemy whom we have just overcome, had at his seats of learning some of the principal centres of scientific study and discovery and he used them in order to make destruction sudden and complete: Only the watchful continuous co-operation of [illegible] can see to it that science as well as armed men is kept within the harness of civilisation.

Ardour of the U. S.

In a sense the United States is less interested in this subject than the other nations here assembled. With her great territory and her extensive sea borders it is less likely that the United States should suffer from the attack of enemies than that many of other nations here should suffer and the ardour of the United States for it is a very deep and organised ardour for the society of nations is not an ardour, springing out of fears or apprehension but an ardour springing out of the ideals which have come to consciousness in this war.

League of Nations.

In coming into this war the United States never for a moment thought she was intervening in the politics of Europe or the politics of Asia or the politics of every part of the world. Her thought was that all the world had now become conscious that there was a single cause which turned upon the issues of this war. That was the cause of justice and of liberty for men of every kind and place. Therefore, the United States should feel that its part in this war had been played in vain if there ensued upon it a body of European settlements. It would feel that it could not take part in guaranteeing those European settlements unless that guarantee involved continuous superintendence of the peace of the world by the associated nations of the world. Therefore it seems to me that we must concert our best judgment in order to make this League of Nations a vital thing—not merely a formal thing, not an occasional thing, not a thing sometimes called into life to meet an exigency, but always functioning in watchful attendance upon the interests of nations, and that its continuity should be vital continuity: that it should have functions that are continuing functions and that do not permit any intermission of its watchfulness and of its labour; that it should be the eye of the nations to keep watch upon the common interest, an eye that does not slumber, an eye that is everywhere watchful and attentive. And if we do not make it vital what shall we do? We shall disappoint the expectations of the peoples. This is what their thought centres upon.

Satisfy Plain People!

I have had the very delightful experience of visiting several nations since I came to this side of the water and every time the voice of a body of people reached me true and representative, at the front of the plea stood the hope for a League of Nations. Gentlemen, the select classes of mankind are no longer the governors of mankind. Fortunes of mankind are now in the hands of plain people of the whole world. Satisfy them and you have justified their confidence, not only that, but established peace. Fail to satisfy them and no arrangement that you can make will either set up or steady the peace of the world. You can imagine, Gentlemen, I daresay, the sentiments and purpose with which the representatives of the United States support this great project for a league of nations. We regard it as the keystone of the whole programme which expressed our purposes and our ideals in this war and which the associated nations accepted as the basis of settlement. If we return to the United States without having made every effort in our power to realise this programme we should return to meet the merited scorn of our fellow-citizens. For they are the body that constitutes the great democracy. They expect their leaders to speak their thoughts and no private purpose of their own. They expect their representatives to be their servants. We have no choice but to obey their mandate. But it is with the greatest enthusiasm and pleasure that we accept that mandate and because this is the keystone of the whole fabric we have pledged our every purpose to it as we have to every item of the fabric. We would not dare abate a single item of the programme which constitutes our instructions. We would not dare compromise on any matter as the champion of this thing—this peace of the world, this attitude of justice, this principle that we are masters of no people but are here to see that every people in the world shall chose its own masters and govern its own destinies not as we wish but as it wishes.

Swept away Foundation of Waro.

We are here to see, in short, that the very foundations of this war are swept away. Those foundations were private choice of small coteries of civil rulers and military staffs. Those foundations were the aggression of great Powers upon small. Those foundations were the holding together of Empires of unwilling subjects by forces of arms. Those foundations were the power of small bodies of men to work their will and use mankind as pawns in a game, and nothing less than the emancipation of the world from these things will accomplish peace. You can see that the representatives of the United States are, therefore, never put to embarrassment of choosing the way of expediency, because they have laid down for them the unalterable lines of principles. And, thank God, those lines have been accepted as the lines of settlement by all the high-minded men who have had to do with the beginning of this business. I hope, Mr. Chairman, that when it is known, as I feel confident that it will be known, that we have adopted the principle of the League of Nations and mean to work out that principle in an effective action we shall by that single thing have lifted a great part of the load of anxiety from the hearts of men everywhere. We stand in a peculiar case. As I go about the streets here I see everywhere the American uniform. Those men came into the war after we had uttered our purposes. They came as crusaders, not merely to win a war but to win a cause. and I am responsible to them, for it fell to me to formulate the purposes for which I asked them to fight, and I, like them, must be a crusader for these things whatever it costs and whatever it may be necessary to do in under to accomplish the object for which they fought. I have been glad to find from day to day that there is no question of our standing alone in this matter, for there are champions of this cause upon every hand. I am merely avowing this in order that you may understand why, perhaps, it fell to us, who are disengaged from politics of this great Continent and of the Orient to suggest that this was the keystone of the arch and why it occurred to the generous mind of our President to call upon me to open this debate. It is not because we alone represent this idea, but because it is our privilege to associate ourselves with you in representing it. I have only tried in what I have said

(Continued on page 8.)

TERRITORIAL SETTLEMENTS.

GERMAN COLONIES NOT TO BE RETURNED.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Jan. 27.

The "Daily Telegraph" learns from Paris that the method which the Conference will follow to settle territorial questions is now apparent. First, discussion will take place at Quai d'Orsay. Whenever serious difficulties are met they will be referred to a special commission instituted for the purpose.

The initial application of this method was made on Friday when colonial problems were examined for the first time. Except for brief reference to East Africa towards the end of the meeting, no other subjects were discussed except the fate of German colonies in the Pacific.

RATIFICATION OF ANGLO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT ASKED FOR.

Messrs. Hughes and Massey asked the Conference's sanction for the Anglo-Japanese agreement of February 1917, allocating the German possessions south of the equator to Australia and New Zealand. They urgently explained the wonderful contribution to the war of their respective countries and the necessity for some compensation for their sacrifices. Furthermore, they said that every attempt to apply to the southern islands the right of self-determination would lead to a ridiculous failure. The French Government which is full of admiration for the exertions of the Dominions is anxious to show its deep appreciation. M. Clemenceau especially is on excessively cordial terms with the Dominion Ministers.

NO RETURN OF GERMAN COLONIES.

At the opening Mr. Lloyd George stated in agreement with Mr. Wilson that there was no question of returning the colonies to Germany, the only point at issue being whether the German colonies shall be placed under international government or trusted to the management of a single power with a mandate of the League of Nations. The discussion will be resumed on Monday when it will extend to the German possessions in Africa. General Smuts will be the chief exponent of British claims. The French claims will be presented by M. Deperetti, head of the African department at Quai d'Orsay.

MESOPOTAMIA & PALESTINE

BRITISH WILLINGNESS TO REFER QUESTION TO LEAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Jan. 27.

PARIS.—It is understood that the British are willing to relegate such problems as Mesopotamia, Palestine and the German colonies to the League of Nations as soon as the League is formed, in order to avoid taking up the time of the Peace Conference with these matters. This decision indicates that the British do not desire to make any territorial demands incompatible with the principles of the League of Nations.

OCCUPATION ARMIES DURING ARMISTICE.

CONFERENCE OF CABINET MINISTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 27.

The Press Bureau issues the following statement:

Consequent upon the discussions of the past ten days in London between the Ministers and various departments on the question of proper maintenance of the armies of occupation and other matters connected with the strength and welfare of the British Army, the Prime Minister convened a Conference in Paris at which Mr. Churchill, Sir Eric Geddes, Field Marshal Haig and General Wilson were present and far-reaching conclusions were reached which will be brought before the Cabinet early this week and an announcement covering the general policy will be made later. The Government's intention is immediately and substantially to advance the pay of the armies of occupation and to give good facilities for leave.

Thirty thousand men are now being demobilised daily compared with 8,000 a fortnight ago, while the rate of demobilisation will shortly be 40,000 daily. Obviously if this process were continued for two months, we should be left without an organised body of troops in any part of the world where we are involved. To build up the old voluntary army would take at least the greater part of 1919 and before any great volume of volunteering can be expected it is necessary that rates of pay should be made attractive and that large numbers of soldiers should have been released from the army and should have been able to exercise free choice regarding re-enlisting.

FILLING THE GAP.

We are thus confronted with the certainty of an utter gap between the great compulsory armies which won the war and comparatively small long-service professional forces which are required to garrison the British Empire. The forthcoming proposals are intended to provide for this intervening period. They will ensure that we have in every war theatre sufficient forces during 1919 to see that we are not robbed of the

(Continued on page 8.)

COMMUNIST CONGRESS IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSAL OF PROLETARIAT DICTATORSHIP.

PROGRAMME OF MERCILESS FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 27.

ZURICH.—The Moscow International Communist Congress has decided to convoke a congress of the new Revolutionary Internationale. The programme drafted is based on the programmes of the German Spartacists and the Russian Bolsheviks declaring that a proletariat dictatorship must be formed for the expropriation of the capitalist which is only possible by merciless fighting, hence the bourgeoisie must be disarmed and the proletariat armed.

COMING BOLSHEVIK OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 27.

BERLIN.—An Allied officer from Archangel says that the Bolsheviks are preparing an offensive for the Spring and are endeavouring to raise an army of two millions. They intend beginning in South Russia.

CZECH TROOPS CAPTURE ODERBERGE FROM POLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 27.

AMSTERDAM.—The Breslau National Council reports that the Czech troops after sanguinary fighting captured Oderberg from the Poles.

PATRIOTIC WAVE IN LISBON.

REPUBLICAN TROOPS ATTACK REBELS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 27.

LISBON.—The Republican troops at noon attacked the rebels with bayonet inflicting heavy losses and capturing two batteries and numerous prisoners.

A Republican aeroplane this afternoon flew over the city dropping patriotic leaflets exciting the enthusiasm of the populace. The President motored through the streets and was acclaimed. Incendiary fires in the suburbs were quickly extinguished. Telegraphic communication with Oporto, Braga, Viano and Vizeu is interrupted.

ENTRY OF EX-KING MANOEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 27.

A message from Vigo of yesterday's date states that ex-King Manoel is reported to have entered Portugal at six o'clock on Saturday morning crossing the Minho river at Caminha.

MANUEL IN LONDON!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 27.

Reuter learns that Manuel is still in London and does not intend to go to Portugal at present.

ORNELAS KILLED.

LEADER OF ROYALIST PARTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 27.

A telegram from Lisbon states that Ornelas, leader of the Royalist Party, was killed at Monsanto.

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Jan. 27.

LISBON.—It is officially announced that although monarchists at Braganza, Lisbon and Vizeu are crushed, as military civilians in Aveiro district are seeking to revive quarrels among the Republicans, Government has resigned in order not to weaken the Republican forces during the present grave juncture. The present Government, however, continues to conduct affairs until a new Cabinet has been formed.

DEPUTATION TO PRINCE'S ISLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

A CORRECTION.

Owing to a telephonic misunderstanding it was erroneously reported that at a conference between M. Sazonoff and the Russian Ambassadors in Paris, it was decided to support the Conference plan to send a commission to the Prince's Island. It now appears that the Conference declared itself opposed to the proposal.

YESTERDAY'S MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

ASSURED SUCCESS OF SEVERAL NEW CANDIDATES.

KEEN CONTESTS IN GIRGAUM AND BHULESHWAR WARDS.

The rate-payers' election of their representatives on the Bombay Municipal Corporation, which was held yesterday, was marked by more than the usual bustle and animation seen in past years. This was due to the fact of there having come forward no less than 55 candidates for the 36 seats allowed to the representatives of the rate-payers of the city and it was also due to the fact of the candidature of a larger number of prominent citizens, than in the past, including several trusted Home Rulers. The streets, especially in the vicinity of polling places presented a most animated appearance, with victorias and motor cars running about, with placards bearing the names of the candidates, to carry voters to the polling places. For election purposes, the city has been divided into seven wards, which possess the right of sending in 36 representatives in all. Bombay, according to the census of 1911, has a population of 984,958. The total number of voters in the city, including 2,592 graduates, is 12,781, of whom 858 are Europeans, 246 Portuguese and Anglo-Indians, 121 Jews, Armenians Japanese, and Chinese, 5,760 Hindus, 2,124 Parsis and 2,872 Mahomedans.

ARRANGEMENTS AT POLLING PLACES

The arrangements for registering votes at the different polling booths were the same as at last elections, which came off on 24th January 1916. As before great precautions were taken against the possibilities of malpractices. On Mr. P. W. Monie, the Municipal Commissioner, fell the brunt of the work of supervising the general arrangements. The booths were so constructed as to ensure complete privacy to those who wished to record their votes without any interference, or advice from candidates or their agents. A row of compartment on either side served as offices of the different candidates. There were also enclosures where voting papers were issued and returned after they were filled in. There was also, as usual, one superintending polling officer for each ward who was assisted by a number of clerks. The voters, after signing in a book showing the receipt of the voting papers, filled them in, and handed them over to the receiving clerks. The voting as generally happens, was more brisk in the afternoon, and the pace considerably quickened as the time fixed for closing the poll, drew nearer. All day, in the case of several candidates,—except in that of a lucky few who were sure of their ground—hopes alternately rose and fell, causing a deal of strain to these candidates as they realised by and by that there was every likelihood of the contest proving stiffer than expected.

SUCCESS OF NEW CANDIDATES.

The results of the election are likely to be remarkable for the success of a large number of new candidates and the defeat of a proportionately large number of sitting members. At no time perhaps in the history of these elections have so many new candidates come off with flying colours, as they are likely to do on the present occasion. There were 55 candidates for the 36 seats, and out of them Mr. Gangla, Dr. Nakhoda, Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalji and Mr. Maia withdrew their candidature either before the polling commenced or shortly after. Except in the Byculla ward, the keenest competition was observed. The polling was very heavy in many of the wards, and it is, of course, not possible to forecast the result of the different contests with anything like certainty. It would however not be beside the mark to say that Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla would most probably top the list of successful candidates in their respective wards. Their position appeared to be secure even within a couple of hours of the commencement of the polling, and it gradually became stronger and stronger as the day progressed.

FORT (A) WARD.

6 SEATS—7 CANDIDATES.

This ward, which has a population of 113,296, has a total number of 1,677 voters, including 412 Europeans, 13 Portuguese and Anglo-Indians, 47 Jews, Armenians, etc., 343 Hindus, 699 Parsis and 163 Mahomedans. The number of graduate voters among them is 226. There were 7 candidates for the 6 seats allotted to this ward and very keen competition took place. Mr. McBain's position appeared very strong, practically from the beginning and it continued to become stronger as larger and larger numbers of European voters came in and he will in all probability top the list of successful candidates in this ward. The position of Mr Ratansi Dharamsey Morarji also appeared safe from the beginning and he is very likely to occupy the second place in the list of successful candidates. Of the other candidates Mr. M. M. Kamdar, Mr. B. N. Gamadia, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia and Mr. P. J. Marzban will very probably be declared elected in the order in which their names are mentioned. The seventh candidate, Mr. Sukhia N. H. E. Sukhia appears to have obtained the smallest number of votes and is therefore likely to be defeated. The following first six candidates will most probably be declared elected in the order in which their names are given:

(1) Mr. J. A. D. McBain
(2) Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji
(3) Mr. M. M. Kamdar
(4) Mr. B. N. Gamadia
(5) Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia
(6) Mr. P. J. Marzban.

MANDVI (B) WARD.

8 SEATS—13 CANDIDATES.

This ward has a population of 161,672, including 1,786 voters, of whom 93 are graduates. The voters include 15 Europeans, 7 Portuguese and Anglo-Indians, 22 Jews, Armenians, etc., 395 Hindus, 38 Parsis and 1,109 Mahomedans. Out of the thirteen candidates, Dr. Nakhoda and Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalji withdrew their candidature. Still there were 11 candidates left to compete, and competition was very keen. Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla will most probably top the list of successful candidates. The following eight candidates will most likely prove successful in the order in which their names are given below:

(1) Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla
(2) Mr. Hussenbhai A. Lalji
(3) The Hon. Mr. Sherif D. Kanji
(4) Dr. A. S. A. Gaya
(5) Dr. Punsey H. Meishert
(6) Mr. Naranji Haribhai
(7) Mr. Rahimtulla K. Pirbhai
(8) Mr. K. H. Kayani or Mr. Abdul Karim H. I. Fazla.

The other candidates were Mr. Gulam Husen M. Canji and Mr. Velji Lakhamsey.

BHLESHWAR (C) WARD.

8 SEATS—15 CANDIDATES.

The Bhuleshwar ward contains a population of 155,384. There are 3,055 voters, of whom 4 are Europeans, 30 Portuguese and Anglo-Indians, 1 Jew, 1,957 Hindus, 488 Parsis and 615 Mahomedans. The 3,055 voters include 583 graduates. Mr. M. I. Mala withdrew his candidature, and there were thus left 14 candidates for the 8 seats. Here also the contest was very keen, and there was very heavy polling. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will in all probability stand first in the list of successful candidates. From the very commencement his position seemed to be as strong as that of Mr. McBain in the Fort ward. He appears to have obtained a very large number of votes. The following eight candidates will most probably be declared elected in the order in which their names are mentioned below:

(1) Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas
(2) Dr. D. B. P. Master
(3) Dr. J. J. Cursetji
(4) Mr. A. K. Janjaria
(5) Mr. Gulabchand Devchand
(6) Dr. Teherali M. Kajiji
(7) and (8) Dr. M. B. Velkar, Mr. B. N. Modwala or Mr. Rajaram Tukaram.

The other candidates were: Mr. H. D. Nanavati, Mr. M. I. Curtay, Mr. M. D. Khakhar, Mr. S. D. Navalkar and Mr. R. S. Navalkar. These five are members of the present Corporation.

GIRGAUM (D) WARD.

5 SEATS—8 CANDIDATES.

The polling pandal for this ward was erected on the site reclaimed from Gowalia Tank, near Cumballa Hill. For this ward eight candidates offered themselves for election, of whom four are sitting members. The following gentlemen, of whom the first four are sitting members, had been nominated:—

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji.,
Mr. J. B. Petit.
Mr. H. P. Mody.
Mr. R. B. Mantri.
Mr. S. G. Velinker.
Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Dr. D. D. Sathaye.
Mr. J. A. Kulkarni.

The population of this ward is 111,461, but its total number of voters is 3,890 including graduates, who are 1,502 in number. Among the voters, 202 are Europeans, 59 Portuguese and Anglo-Indians, 11 Jains, Armenians etc., 2,012 Hindus, 1,320 Parsis and 286 Mahomedans. Thus the Hindu voters predominate in this ward, to which five seats out of a total of 36 are assigned. As stated above the first four are sitting members, the one sitting member who has not sought re-election being Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, who has retired now after working in the Corporation for thirty years.

The competition in this ward was of the keenest. This was undoubtedly due to the fact that most of the old members seeking re-election are old corporators who have done some useful work in the city's interests—particularly Dr. Dadachanji, whose disinterested services in the Corporation for over a score of years are too well-known to need any recapitulation. On the other hand, of the new candidates seeking election, three are prominent Home Rulers and trusted leaders of the public. From the mass of correspondence that has appeared in the papers it is evident that there has been a growing desire among the voters to see these popular leaders returned. Hence the

(Continued on page 8.)

PEACE CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 7.)

to give you the fountains of the enthusiasm which is within us for this thing, for those fountains spring, it seems to me, from all the ancient wrongs and sympathies of mankind, and the very pulse of the world seems to beat to the surface in this enterprise."

REPRESENTATION OF POWERS.

CLAIMS OF SMALLER NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 27.

PARIS.—The second public session of the full Peace Conference opened here to-day, M. Clemenceau presiding. There was a full attendance of delegates. After President Wilson had moved the League of Nations' resolution, Mr. Lloyd George said:—

"I should not have intervened, but it is necessary for me to state how emphatically the people of the British Empire are behind this proposal, and, if the leaders of the Empire during these last five years have not been able to devote as much time as they would have liked to this question, it is because they have been entirely occupied with other questions more urgent for the moment. Had I had the slightest doubt regarding the wisdom of the League of Nations, this doubt would have vanished before the spectacle which I saw last Sunday when I visited the regions which, a few years ago, were the fairest in a very fair land. We drove for hours through what was a wilderness of desolation—torn, shattered and rent beyond all recognition. We visited one city which had been very beautiful, but where we saw a scene which no indemnity can ever make good. One of the cruellest features was the knowledge that Frenchmen who love their land more than any other people had had to assist the enemy in demolishing their own homes. Not far from here I saw acres of graves of the fallen. These are the results of the only organised methods that civilised nations have ever established or have ever sought to establish to settle disputes between each other. I said to myself:—'It is surely time to set up some other method to settle quarrels than this organised slaughter.' I don't know if we shall succeed, but it is already a success that we have undertaken it."

Signor Orlando (Italy), M. Leon Bourgeois (France) and the Chinese and Polish delegates warmly supported the resolution, which was adopted unanimously. M. Hymans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, asked how the various committees would be composed.

REPRESENTATION OF POWERS.

M. Clemenceau stated that the Great Powers had decided that they would have two delegates each, while the remaining countries would have five delegates among them. He suggested that the remaining nations should meet to-morrow afternoon and choose the members of the committees. Delegates of the Great Powers on the League of Nations Committee were then appointed including Sr. Scialoja (Italy).

M. Clemenceau's announcement aroused dissent from the delegates of the smaller nations.

M. Hymans asked that Belgium should have two representatives on each of the League of Nations and Labour Committees and one representative on each of the Ports-Rivers Reparation and Punishment Committees.

The Brazilian delegate claimed one delegate on the League of Nations Committee.

Sir Robert Borden on behalf of Canada pointed out as the representative of one of the smaller nations that the League of Nations was more important to them even than to the Great Powers. He felt, he said, that the matter had not been placed before the Conference in the most appropriate way. It should have been submitted to an open Conference.

M. Trumbitch, for Serbia, claimed equal representation with Belgium on the committees.

M. Venizelos asked that Greece should be represented on the Reparation and Punishment Committees.

M. Garcia, for Portugal, claimed representation on the Reparation Committee on the ground that Portugal had suffered heavily in the war.

M. Benes for Czecho-Slovakia asked for representation on all the committees.

M. Bratiano for Rumania asked for representation on the League of Nations, the Ports and Waterways Committees with special reference to the Danube.

The Siamese delegation said that the countries interested in special questions were entitled to attend the sitting of the Committees dealing with these questions.

The Chinese delegation claimed one representative on each of the League of Nations and the Labour Committees, dwelling on the numerous Chinese labourers abroad the delegate mentioned that the British army in France employed 150,000 Chinese.

M. CLEMENCEAU ON SPEEDY PROCESS.

M. Clemenceau, replying pointed out that the Great Powers had 12,000,000 in the field. Their dead could be counted in millions. Therefore they might well decide the future of the world on their own initiative, but inspired by the idea of the League of Nations they preferred to invite the small nations to cooperate in the work of peace. He begged the Conference not to appoint innumerable committees saying that his long career in Parliament had taught him 'More committees less chances of success.' He begged the delegates not to waste time over questions of procedure when millions of men were waiting to be demobilised. They did not desire to be unjust to anyone but they wished to devise the procedure leading to rapid results.

After a heated discussion between M. Hymans and M. Clemenceau, the latter asked small countries to meet on Monday afternoon and select the members of the committees. This was not opposed and the sitting was adjourned.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMITTEE.

REPRESENTATIVES OF GREAT POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 27.

PARIS.—The representatives of the great powers on the League of Nations Committee are President Wilson and Colonel House for the United States, Lord Robert Cecil and General Smuts for Britain, M. Leon Bourgeois, leader of the French League of Nations movement, and M. Larnaude, Dean of the Faculty of Law in Paris University, for France, Signor Orlando and Senator Sciolio for Italy, and Viscount Chinda and Ochiai for Japan.

MONDAY'S AGENDA OF BUSINESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 27.

PARIS.—A communiqué is issued stating that the Committee of the Peace Conference will meet on Monday morning to continue the examination of territorial problems, including the question of the German colonies in Africa.

RUSSIA AND PEACE CONFERENCE.

ANXIETY TO ATTEND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 27.

PARIS.—Tchitcherine, the Bolshevik Foreign Commissary, has wirelessed to the Bolshevik representative in Sweden asking for confirmation of the invitation of the Paris Peace Conference, which he declares, was made when the internal situation of Russia was finally settled. Moreover, he regards Prinkipo as too distant, but concludes "We do not reject the principle of the Conference and on receipt of confirmation will carefully consider the proposal."

INVITATION TO BOLSHEVIKS.

NO DIRECT RESPONSE RECEIVED YET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Jan. 27.

PARIS.—M. Pichon, in the course of a statement to the journalists, said that Allied governments had not yet received a direct response from the Russian governments to the Prinkipo invitation. They had no information regarding the intentions of the Bolsheviks beyond a telegram from Moscow to the French Socialist M. Longuet asking confirmation of the invitation.

M. Pichon emphasised that the invitation did not mean allied recognition of Bolshevik and other governments. Asked whether he recognised the Bolshevik as *de facto* government, M. Pichon said it was incontestable that the Bolsheviks nowadays played a great part in Russian affairs.

M. Pichon explained that the Peace Conference Bureau consisted of M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Lansing, Count Makino and Baron Sonnino.

CHINA AND PEACE CONFERENCE.

DISSATISFACTION WITH EXTENT OF REPRESENTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Jan. 27.

PEKING.—The Chinese press urges Government to secure larger representation for China in the Peace Conference. The public is embittered by the widely spread report that Japan has been instrumental in restricting the number and manner of China's representation.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

OPENING POSTPONED TILL FEB. 3.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 27.

A telegram from Berne says the opening of the International Socialist Congress has been postponed until February 3rd in order to enable all delegates to arrive.

PLOT AGAINST PREMIER.

CONVICTS RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 27.

The Home Secretary at the request of the Prime Minister has decided to release on license, Alfred and Winifred Mason convicted in February 1917, of conspiracy to murder the Prime Minister.

GERMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO BE HELD IN WEIMAR.

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 27.

A decree issued in Berlin convokes the National Assembly in Weimar on February 6th.

TERRITORIAL SETTLEMENTS.

(Continued from page 7.)

fruits of victories and that the Germans and their confederates are made to execute faithfully and punctually the conditions of armistice and peace treaty and they will also enable us to discharge our duty towards the Allies and those depending upon us.

It must be clearly understood that while Britain is prepared to do her share of work still to be done, she will not be asked to do more than her share and the United States, France and Italy will act with her in maintaining the comon interests and securing advantages gained together. Further, Britain's special obligations in maintaining the Indian Empire and the wide regions we now hold in the Middle East, as well as the part played by the Navy have been considered in computing Britain's share.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

The task is, therefore, the formation and maintenance of armies of occupation of moderate size compared to the present armies, but of the highest discipline and efficiency, which will discharge our duty and safeguard British interests until an ordinary peace-time voluntary army can be created. All the rest of the present armies will be demobilised as quickly as possible.

EXTENT OF WITHDRAWALS POSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Jan. 27.

Reuter learns that a section of the British army in Italy will form part of the Allied army of occupation of Austria. British troops will probably remain in Transcaucasia for some months. It is hoped that troops in Palestine will soon be reduced by half. Four divisions are at present in Egypt, awaiting ships. An army of occupation will be required in Mesopotamia for some time, but it will be largely Indian. It is proposed to withdraw a large part of the British troops before the hot weather if ships are available.

FORCES ON WEST FRONT.

GENERAL WILSON TO ATTEND CONFERENCE OF POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 27.

Press Bureau announces:—General Sir Henry Wilson will attend a Committee appointed by the Allied and associated Governments to consider the strength of the forces to be maintained on the Western front during the Armistice.

JAPAN'S PEACE AIMS.

NO TERRITORIAL AMBITIONS IN RUSSIA OR CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Jan. 27.

PARIS.—Count Makino, Japan's senior representative at the Peace Conference, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent declared that Japan did not intend and did not desire to interfere with Russian affairs, although willing to help Russia to restore order. Japan had already withdrawn the majority of troops from Siberia, merely maintaining guards at certain points to protect Allied interests.

Japan had, he said, no territorial ambitions in China and was, moreover, pledged to maintain the political and territorial integrity of China, to whom Japan was swayed solely by sincere friendship. Japan at the Peace Conference would emphasise the vital necessity of friendly agreement and cooperation between China and Japan. If this were forthcoming, together with open door and equal opportunity, the Far East problem would be solved.

THREATENED STRIKES IN LONDON.

DEMANDS OF SHIPBUILDING EMPLOYES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Jan. 27.

The employes of the shipbuilding trades in the Port of London have decided to strike on January 27th for an all round increase of fifteen shillings weekly. Twelve thousand men are concerned.

At a conference held in London, the National Union of Railwaymen resolved to support to the strike movement, if necessary, in order to obtain their mealtime being included and paid for in the eight-hour working day. It was furthermore decided to support the demand for a six-hour day.

WILSON'S VISIT TO RHEIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 27.

PARIS.—President Wilson proceeded to Rheims this morning to visit the Cathedral and the devastated towns and villages of Marne and Chateau Thierry.

He is returning to Paris this evening.

LITHUANIANS DEFEAT BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Jan. 27.

BERNE.—A Berlin message states that Lithuanian troops defeated the Bolshevists, capturing 6,000 east of Kovno. The Lithuanians are reported to be marching on Kilna.

DRAFT GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

PROTESTS FROM STATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 27.

AMSTERDAM.—German newspapers state that the draft German constitution cabled on the 21st was drawn up exclusively by the Secretary of State for the Interior and was not approved by the Government or the Social Democrat Party.

The Prussian Ministry strongly objects to the scheme as tending to the disintegration of Prussia while Bavaria and Wurttemberg strongly protest against the proposed excessive decentralisation.

The Central Council has decided to request the people's mandatories to outline their own proposals for submission to the National Assembly.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR PROBLEMS.

CONFERENCE TO MEAT IN BERNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Jan. 27.

PARIS.—Mr. Arthur Henderson has arrived from Berne and is consulting Messrs. Barnes and Thomas and Trade Union Congress delegates at the request of Mr. Lloyd George as regards international labour legislation.

Mr. Henderson stated that the Labour Conference in Berne on February 3rd would discuss methods assuring a higher standard of life in all countries, without which he feared serious labour troubles were inevitable. Mr. Henderson paid a warm tribute to the attitude of the British Government towards the aspirations of Labour.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN ENGLAND.

EMPLOYERS CLIMB DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 27.

A meeting of the executive of the Police Union last evening recommended the men to apply for an enquiry which the authorities promised, into the dismissal of three Midland Railway policemen. This decision has eased the situation and a strike is considered unlikely.

The strike on the Notts and Derbyshire coalfield has ended, the employers withdrawing the notices to the men dismissed to make room for the returned soldiers.

The Clyde strike situation is easier. It is expected that many shipyard workers will come out on Monday for forty hours a week, but the stoppage will probably be on nothing like the scale anticipated by the promoters. The refusal of strike pay is expected to prevent the Glasgow municipal employees joining the strike.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

SEVERAL MORE INDIANS APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

A communiqué states:—On the recommendation of the Govenment of India His Majesty's Secretary of State has been pleased to sanction the permanent appointment of the following officers to the Indian Educational Service:—(1) Mr. H. C. Papworth, (2) Mr. K. Ramunni Menon, (3) Mr. W. B. Brierley, Madras, (4) Mr. N. M. Ghose, (5) Mr. S. C. Mahalanabis, (6) Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, (7) Dr. D. N. Mallik, (8) Rai Bahadur Dr. P. Chatterji, (9) Rai B. N. Das Bahadur, Bengal, (10) Sardar Sahib B. I. Hari Singh, Punjab, (11) Mr. Jadunath Sarkar, (12) Rai Bahadur Bhagvati Sahay, (13) Mr. R. P. Khosla, Bihar and Orissa, (14) Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Yashwant Dole, Central Provinces Recommendations for similar and further appointments are under consideration.

CHIROL-TILAK CASE.

TO BEGIN ON JANUARY 27TH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

A "C. and M. Gazette's" special cable says:—

The hearing of the libel action brought by Mr. Tilak against Sir Valentine Chirol begins on Monday week.

FIUME TO DECLARE ITSELF A REPUBLIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

A "C. and M. Gazette's" special cable says:—

LONDON, JAN. 17.—A Budapest report says that Fiume (?) is about to declare itself an independent republic. There are 20,000 Allied troops there and the Italians are fortifying the city in anticipation of Judge Slav attack.

CONTEMPLATED EXPEDITION TO SOUTH RUSSIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

A "C. and M. Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Manchester Guardian" hears that we have secured Rumanian and Greek assistance in a contemplated expedition to South Russia.

YESTERDAY'S MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(Continued from page 7.)

contest here was very keen and exciting. Dr. Dadachandji was the favourite in the race and in spite of his diffidence the majority were agreed that he would top the list of successful candidates. Besides Parsis most of whom voted solidly for him, there were many Hindus who gave their votes to him. Mr. Jayakar, who also received quite a number of solid votes, both from Parsis and Hindus, is another certainty. The same could be said of Mr. Velinkar. For the last two seats, nothing can be said with confidence. Messrs. Mdy and Petit and Dr. Sathaye were running a close race. Of these Mr. Mody has a greater chance of getting in, while the fifth seat might go to either Dr. Sathaye or Mr. Mantri or Mr. Petit. The voters of Mr. Petit were not many, but still it is guessed that, having received a number of solid votes, he might likely fill the last place. Mr. Kulkarni seems to have polled perhaps the lowest number of votes.

BYCULLA (E) WARD.

5 SEATS—6 CANDIDATES.

This Ward has the largest population, viz., 227,258. Its electorate contains 1,329 members, (of whom 93 are graduates) as under:—

486 Mahomedans.
358 Hindus.
235 Parsis.
147 Europeans.
73 Portuguese and Anglo-Indians.
30 Jews.

There were six candidates for the five seats assigned to this Ward. The names of the candidates who were nominated for election on the last day of nomination, viz., 20th instant, were:—

Mr. S. C. Dhondy.
Mr. M. H. A. Haveliwala.
Hon. Mr. S. K. Barodawala.
Rao Sahib Manuji Rajuji.
Mr. S. S. Gangla.
Mr. Umar H. Y. Sobani.

Of these the first five are the sitting members, Mr. Sobani being the new candidate. Mr. Gangla who was duly nominated, intimated to the Commissioner a couple of days after the last nomination day that he had withdrawn from the contest. The Municipal Commissioner took legal advice in the matter whereupon it was found that Mr. Gangla's withdrawal was not valid, and that the notice of withdrawal ought to have been given at least three days before the 20th instant. Section 26 j (sub-section 'a') of the Municipal Act lays it down:—

If the number of valid nominations exceeds that of the vacancies the election of councillors shall be made from among the persons nominated, and such election shall be termed "a contested election."

(a) Provided that if any candidate validly nominated signifies his intention in writing to the Commissioner three days "before the day fixed for election" not to contest the election, then if the remaining number of valid nominations is less than or the same as that of the vacancies the remaining candidates validly nominated shall be deemed to be elected.

Now in the phraseology of the Municipal Act, the word "election" is synonymous with "nomination." In popular parlance "election day" means polling day, which in this case is 27th. But the legal adviser gave his opinion that the withdrawal to be valid ought to have been given on or before the 17th. Under the circumstances, though Mr. Gangla retired from the contest, the other five candidates got the votes recorded in their favour, from several voters. Mr Gangla did not, as announced by him, care to secure votes. Thus the remaining five members are sure to be elected.

PAREL (F) WARD.

2 SEATS—3 CANDIDATES

This ward has a population of 95,462 and the total number of voters, including 47 graduates, is 411, as under:—

187 Hindus
112 Parsis
66 Mahomedans
32 Europeans
12 Portuguese and Anglo-Indians
2 Jews

There were three candidates for the two seats allotted to this ward. Their names are:—

(1) Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy
(2) Dr. S. S. Batliwala
(3) Mr. B. G. Parelkar

Of these the first two are sitting members, Mr. Parelkar being a new member. Probably believing in the good old adage "Union is strength" these two old members combined from the very beginning and got their votes divided, practically ousting their rival, Mr. Parelkar. The chances of the latter therefore, are stated to be very remote.

MAHIM (G) WARD.

2 SEATS—3 CANDIDATES.

This ward has a population of 120,225 including 43 graduate. There are 633 voters here, as under:—

308 Hindus
147 Mahomedans
72 Parsis
52 Portuguese and Anglo-Indians
46 Europeans
8 Jews

There were three candidates for the two seats allotted to this ward. Their names are:—

(1) The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy
(2) Dr. M. C. Javle
(3) Dr. Peter Rodriques.

Of these the first two are sitting members. Both of them were favourites, and Parsis and Hindus were voting solidly for them, Europeans, Portuguese and others were seen patronising mostly Dr. Rodrigues. Judging from the votes recorded in favour of the old members, they stand the best chance of being re-elected.

The next decennial census will be taken in India in 1921 and preliminary arrangements for the same are under consideration.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN BOMBAY.

MILLS RESUME WORK.

As already stated yesterday, the strike among the mill labourers has practically ended. The mills were working as usual and the attendance showed some further improvement. The rise in mortality among the labourers has prevented larger attendance of workmen. The scourge is still raging very virulently and taking daily greater toll of lives. It is not known where it is going to end. In some quarters, it is believed that it is not cholera as has been commonly accepted, for in several cases it is stated, some of the familiar symptoms of cholera are absent.

The military pickets and police guards are being still maintained at all the mills that are now working. But the rigour of military discipline is much less in evidence than it was a couple of days ago, and everything wore a quieter aspect yesterday. The police headquarters are still maintained at Jacob Circle and the C. I. D. staff continue to oblige people with their kind attentions and bestow good care on passers-by.

THE DOCKYARD STRIKES.

The strikes at the P. & O., the B. I. S. N. and the Alcock Ashdown docks have ended. At the P. & O. and the British India Docks, a notice was posted yesterday announcing the following concessions to the employees:

1. A bonus equal to one month's salary will be paid to every mistry, chargeman, workman, launchman and boatman who has been working and whose name has been on the registers of the department for the twelve months, beginning 1st January, 1918, and ending 31st December, 1918.

To every man who has served a proportionately less term during the year 1918, a proportionate bonus will be granted, viz., if he has served 10 months, he will receive 10-12 of one month's pay, if he has served 6 months, he will receive ½ month's pay. Each man's service will be dealt with individually, but no bonus will be paid to men with less than three months' service.

2. A war bonus of 10 per cent. per month has been paid to you from 1st October, 1917. The war is finished, but as the price of food-stuffs has not fallen, this 10 per cent. bonus will continue to be paid until further notice.

3. To still further assist our workmen to meet the increased cost of living, a food allowance of annas two per day will be paid to every man on our registers from 1st January, 1919, until further notice.

4. In addition to these concessions, the existing system of granting a certain number of increases each month to workmen in rotation, pay during injury and sickness, pensions to old infirm workmen and gratuities to widows and orphans, will remain unaltered if the concessions announced to-day are loyally accepted.

The notice also says that the General Manager and the Staff desire to assure the men of their appreciation of the loyal manner in which they have assisted in carrying out the heavy requirements of war work, as well as reasonable and sympathetic attention to the men's grievances and complaints whenever there should be any.

The Alcock Ashdown management have announced identical concessions and similarly assured the men of sympathetic attention to their grievances.

THE MINT-STRIKE.

The last of the strikes to come to an end appears to be that of the Mint employees. The statement which has appeared to the effect that they have already returned to work is incorrect. It is understood that the men are resuming work this morning. They have been promised a bonus of six weeks' wages and they have also been promised further consideration of their application for an increase of four annas all round. The strikers number about 1,200 and they have been out for about a week, during which time they have behaved themselves satisfactorily.

ABSCONDED DETENUS

THEIR PROSECUTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

BANKIPORE, JAN. 26.—Bhagalpur Railway Police are now prosecuting under section 19 (f) of the Arms Act, a young Bengali who, it is alleged, was arrested in a railway train between Sahiganj and Bhagalpur with a fully loaded six-chambered revolver. The youth who originally gave his name as William Lawrie is said to be an absconding detenu from Bengal named Jutesh Lahiri, who disappeared some 10 months previously after being served with orders from the Bengal Government directing his internment in Jalpaiguri District. It is understood that after the conclusion of the Bhagalpur case he will be placed on his trial in Jalpaiguri for disobeying internment orders.

Another Bhagalpur case at present before the courts is the prosecution of a local detenu Bibhanshu Basu, for absconding and refusing to obey internment orders. This young man was originally arrested at Mazaffarpur last April in company with certain dangerous characters under circumstances that necessitated his detention under the Defence of India Consolidation Rules. On account of his youth he was allowed to live with his parents at his home in Bhagalpur, but towards the end of October he again absconded and was arrested about a month later in Calcutta, again in company of persons known to the Police as dangerous revolutionaries.

BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

CIRCLE-INSPECTOR CROSS-EXAMINED

EVIDENCE OF FEMALE WITNESSES.

(Associated Press.)

SAHARANPUR, Jan. 24.

On the resumed sitting of the court today, the first witness Mir Alladi cross-examined by Mr. Roy stated that on the 17th, she was with Shabrati at her house and that the latter left the house on the 19th for Dhanpura. Karimbux, her father-in-law, and she remained on the 18th concealed in her house from fear as Hindus were wandering about in the village. She saw Abdur's house on fire and from there fire spread to the house when she ran away and hid herself in a hollow ground beneath a heap of grass. Karimbux also was hiding there but was caught by rioters and beaten. Witness then ran away to a pond and in doing so got two lathi blows. She returned before sunset to the rubbish heap and found four corpses there, but her father-in-law was not found. Witness then went to Dhanpura. She was first examined by the Deputy Inspector-General and mentioned the names of three rioters and gave the description of four corpses.

The next witness Mir Ladu cross-examined by Mr. Roy stated that her husband and she were the only persons hidden in her house when the riot began and that Chhata had gone to Sultanpur three days before leaving his wife and daughter in his house. The rioters forced open the door, entered her house and dragged her husband outside from behind the corn-bin where she and her husband were hiding. People began to beat him and in her attempt to save her husband she received two lathi blows. Witness tried to have the dead body of her husband but the rioters threw it in the fire. Witness gave the names of eight men who beat her husband to the police on the third day of the riot and identified them in jail. At this stage the court rose for lunch.

After lunch Allabaksh was cross-examined by Mr. Norton.

CIRCLE-INSPECTOR CROSS-EXAMINED.

JAN. 25.

On the Special Tribunal reassembling today Mohamad Yusuf Khan, Circle-Inspector, cross-examined by Mr. Norton stated that his first touch with the sacrifice question was on the 11th September and that by the morning train of 12th he, with Masihullah, Sub-Inspector, went to Katarpur. Atar Singh, Harnamsingh, Gopalchand and others were present there. Hasan Abdul and a few others were also there. After enquiry he went back to Rurki. Before that he had told the joint magistrate that in his confidential register there were no entries regarding the sacrifice. To the court witness said that he had spoken to the Hindus there about Kurbani but they said that they would support their application. The Mahomedans then said that they had been doing sacrifice every year. Two copies of the orders were produced at the spot but they were regarding the starting of a slaughter-house. Witness had a talk with Gopala Chauhan and from that he had infered that the Mahomedan version was true. Witness continuing said that the sacrifice was always performed within closed doors. On 17th September witness had been to Jwalapur. Sub-Inspector Masihullah told witness something against Secretary Kalyansingh. Then witness saw the secretary on the 18th, just after the riot was over, and at that time witness had some doubts as to the secretary's conduct.

ARRIVAL OF THE SECRETARY.

To Mr. Norton witness stated that on the 18th when the Sub-Divisional Officer suggested before the riot began that Sheodialsingh and the secretary should be sent for, witness had told him that he had suspicions against them, but he did not object to the secretary's being sent for, thinking him to be an influential man. After the arrival of the secretary witness had no talk with the Sub-Divisional Officer on that subject. On the 17th witness saw Sardaee Jagdat at Katarpur and after he had gone away Masihullah formed the witness of the conversation which the former had with Sardar Jagdat. Witness did not verify that conversation from Jagdat. Witness saw only Sheodial's horse and syce in Katarpur on the 17th and not Sheodial and this engendered a suspicion in witness' mind. On the 18th when witness saw Sheodial at Katarpur he did not ask the latter why his horse was there on the 17th, nor did he put any question to him in connection with the Jagdat incident. When Sheodial reached Katarpur he asked witness what had happened. In answer Masihullah told him that it was he, who had caused the riot to occur and then he was asking what did happen. Witness' suspicions were then doubly aroused. Another ground of his suspicion was that all the communications which had been sent to witness by Sheodial reached him after the riot was over. Witness did not recollect having reported the Jagdat incident or the incident of the presence of Sheodial's horse to the Superintendent of Police. Witness made a note on the back of a half-anna postal envelope on the 17th which was destroyed when the witness had dictated his diary. On the 17th witness with Masiullah and Darbarsingh travelled on horse baik from Jwalapur to Katarpur, and 40 constables were with him.

After lunch the Circle-Inspector was further cross-examined by Mr. Norton.

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ORGANISATION OF INDIAN PEASANTS.

U. P. KISAN SABHA'S APPEAL.

We are asked by the President of the U. P. Kisan Sabha (Peasants Association) to publish the following appeal to the public:—

"But a bold peasantry, our country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

The Delhi Congress is over, and a new era in the life of our nation has set in. We shall not be satisfied with the crumbs, we must have the full.

In the life-history of our National Congress this has been the first occasion when so many as 1,000 peasant-delegates representing almost all parts of India participated in its deliberations. You will, perhaps, be at one with us in saying that the political regeneration of India lies, more than in anything else, in the awakening of those 'Genuine Saviors of Indian Nationalism,' the peasants, who form 80 per cent. of the Indian population. The U. P. Kisan Sabha (Peasants Association) has undertaken this work; but then it is a big work and it requiries a widespread big propaganda.

You will be delighted to know that out of 217 Tahsils in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, 173 Tahsils have got Tahsil Committees and Village Kisan Sabhas (Peasants Associations) all affiliated to the central body, the U. P. Kisan Sabha. Over all this we spent about Rs. 2,000 which, thanks to the generosity of some true sons of this country, we got from them.

But still, much remains to be done—the Punjab, Rajputana, Bombay, Madras, Behar and Orissa, Bengal and other provinces have yet to be properly approached: an All-India-Organisation of the Indian Peasants has soon to be formed; the message of liberty and freedom has to be transmitted to the humblest cottage of this land.

To do this we shall require a large number of workers both paid and unpaid, who will go about from Tahsil to Tahsil, Village to Village of every province, organising Tahsil Committees and Village Associations.

We also feel an urgent necessity of a weekly journal through which we shall constantly enlighten the peasants on questions relating to them and their motherland, and encourage them to rally strong round the 'Banner of Liberty' hoisted by our National Assembly.

For all this we require a sum of Rs. 25,000 to begin with. We appeal to you, therefore, with all earnestness of purpose, to extend to us your hearty sympathy and co-operation, and to contribute, to your utmost strength, towards this noble cause in the success of which lies the salvation of our motherland.

VANDE MATRAM.

DISCONTENT IN RAILWAY WORKSHOPS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with the reply given by the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Ry., to the petition submitted by the workmen at the Parel shops, I crave the hospitality of your columns to commend the following points to the notice of the Agent.

(1) Gratuities.—In respect of the forfeiture of gratuity in the case of those who took part in the strike of 1913, the Agent says that the Government of India have ruled that such men should not receive the benefit of the gratuity for good, efficient and faithful service and therefore, nothing can be done. This, Sir, is true but is only a half truth. I know of men who did take part in the 1913 strike and have been granted a gratuity of six months' pay under the what are called the Old Gratuity Rules, although, under the Government of India's ruling, no gratuity under the new Rules is admissible to such men. The Agent's wording in the fourth line of his notice is, however, very ambiguous and who knows, may be intended to carry a hint to the men affected that in future even the gratuity under the old Rules will be denied to them? Could not the Agent be more explicit on this point? For, where the curtailment of the gratuity by restricting the eligibility of men participating in a strike to the old Rules instead of the new Rules is considered to be a serious grievance, the deprivation of gratuity altogether will mean a blow which none could reasonably be expected to take easily without a protest.

Secondly, the Agent after announcing the impossibility of giving gratuities to men who took part in the 1913 strike, proceeds to give exceedingly well-meant advice to such men that they should not be so foolish as to stop work and lose even the six years' service they have put in since that time and which, the Agent says, will count towards their gratuities. Such a statement from the Agent of a Railway is incredible! Either the Agent is ignorant of the Rules on the subject, or has been wrongly advised by his experts or has allowed the worry of the impending strike to play too much on his nerves to enable him to weigh his statement before he made it. Now, Sir, it is a well known rule that for the purposes of a gratuity, of course under the new Rules, a man's *'whole'* service must be "good, efficient and faithful." Every man who took part in the strike of 1913, is debarred, for ever, from this gratuity irrespective of any length of service he may put in since 1913. Under these circumstances, the assurance given by the Agent that service after the strike of 1913 will count towards their gratuities is quite incorrect and I only hope that it was not made with the express purpose of giving false hopes to the men and mislead them. I trust, however, the Agent will feel it incumbent upon him to explain his statement, as it is inconceivable that in an extremely responsible matter like this, the Railway authorities could be ignorant of their rules! ,

(2) Temporary increase.—In this matter, Sir, the G. I. P. Ry., has treated its low-paid employees better than the B. B. & C. I. Ry. An employee drawing up to Rs. 20, gets 10 per cent. more temporary increase on the G. I. P. Ry., than on the B. B. and C. I. Ry.; similarly a man drawing between Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 gets 7½ per cent. more. Why is this? Are conditions of life less miserable for a man working at Parel than the man working at Matunga? It is a common belief that both the Railways have granted identical concessions to their workshop staff; but the difference in the amount of temporary increase granted by the two Railways is too patent to be ignored.—Yours, etc.

A RAILWAYMAN.

PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

A public meeting, representative of all classes, under the auspices of the Ahmadiyya Anjuman Ishaat Islam, Lahore, was held on Sunday at the Ahmadiyya buildings in order to move the Government to pass a law prohibiting the manufacture, sale, export and import of intoxicating liquors in India. Maulvi Sadruddin, Principal the Munshi High School, presided.

Resolutions (1) requesting Government that a law similar to that of America be passed with regard to the prohibition of manufacture, sale, export and import of intoxicating liquors (2) to congratulate President Wilson through a cablegram for acting on this principle which was for the first time introduced by the Holy Prophet of Islam and (3) requesting all temperance societies, public bodies and associations to move in the matter and hold public meetings throughout the length and breadth of the country, were passed.

SALE OF ELEPHANTS AT PATTAMBI.

(Associated Press.)

COIMBATORE, Jan. 24.

The sale of Government surplus elephants available only in the Western Circle of the Madras Forest Department was held at a public auction on Monday last at Pattambi, a railway station on the west coast, Mr. C. D. MacCartthy, Conservator of Forests, conducted the sale. Fifteen elephants were offered, the lot containing five calve males, seven calve females, including one seven months' baby, and three females of 14, 34 and 35 years of age. Competition was keen for male elephants and they fetched good prices. Of the male elephant calves "Amir", "Gopalam" and "Desarage", aged eighteen months, were sold respectively for Rs. 3,525, Rs. 3,400 and Rs. 2,750. "Ramachandram" aged only one year was sold for Rs. 3,125. The other male calf "Nawab" aged twenty-one months, was bought for Rs. 3,050. Female calves aged twelve, eighteen, twenty-one and twenty-four months, fetched respectively: "Janaki" Rs. 2,025, "Manaka" Rs. 2,550, "Bhagirathi" Rs. 2,025, and "Parvati" Rs. 2,125. "Sarada" aged four years and "Savitri" were sold respectively for Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,025. The female baby named "Seela" fetched Rs. 2,000, though only seven months' old. Other older female elephants' sale resulted in the fourteen-year old "Nurjahan" finding a buyer for Rs. 3,200. "Satiabama" and "Wani" aged 34 and 35 years respectively, fetched Rs. 2,825 and Rs. 1,025. Since the introduction of the sale system in 1912, there were seven sales in all, when 120 animals were sold for Rs. 2,80,365. As successive sales are bringing in additional encouragement, the Forest staff are availing themselves of the opportunity of gaining rewards offered for increased attention to capture elephants by the pit system.

SWAMI ANANTACHARYA

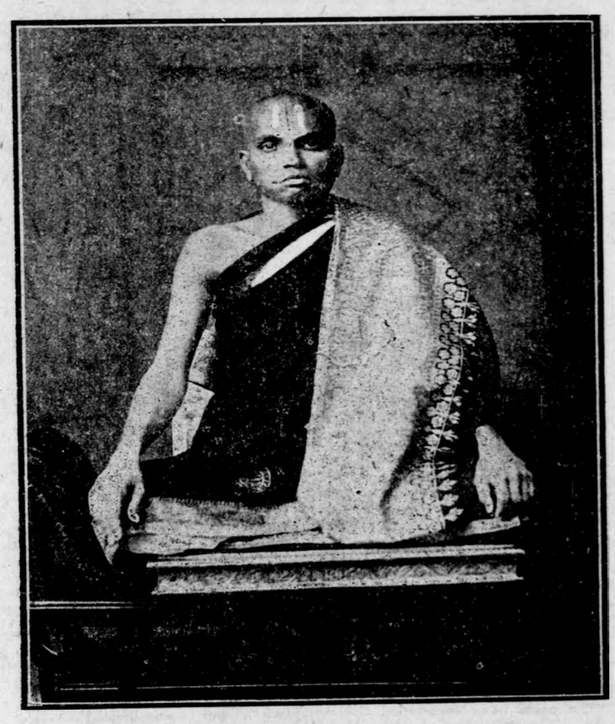

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Who will preside at the All-India Sri Vaishnava Conference to be held at Madhav Baug on Thursday.

ALL-INDIA VAISHNAVA CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY.

The All-India Sri Vaishnava Conference will be held in Bombay at Madhav Baug under the presidentship of his Holiness the Jagadguru Srimad Anantacharya Swamiji of Prathivad Bayankar Mutt, from Thursda the 30th January to Sunday the 2nd February, 1919, for four days. A big mandapam has been erected, which will accommodate fi thousand delegates and visitors. A portion of the Mandap has been kept in reserve for "Pardahnashin" ladies, attending the Conference. Admittance to the mandap will be by free tickets. It is expected that numerous Sri Vaishnava delegates will attend the session. Four big buildings have been engaged for housing the delegates. Pandit R. Krishnamacharier, M.A., Vidya nidhi, Honorary Principal of R. D. Sans krit College, Madura, and others will ad dress the Conference.

A DAWOODI BOHRA GRIEVANCE.

OFFICIAL BAN ON HIGH PRIEST'S BOOK

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Jan. 26.

A large number of Mahomedans assembled on the evening of the 25th instant at Nanpura, Surat, to present a memorial to his Excellency the Governor in respect to the publication and circulation of an Arabic book called "Zo Narul Haqul Mobin" by Mulla Taher Safuddin, head of the Dawoodi Shia Ismalia Bhoras of Surat.

The meeting commenced with addresses from Molud Sharif Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan and Mr. S. K. H. Warsi. Mr. Warsi explained the object of the meeting and advised the audience to represent the matter to Government.

Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan next addressed the audience and said that several Mahomedans had been coming to his residence for some days in connection with the matter. His opinion was that a representation to Government should be made and that everything should be done peacefully and in a constitutional manner and that Government was sure to redress their grievances to the entire satisfaction of all, since the Governor was sympathetic and just and was sure to give them justice.

After this some other persons spoke and it was resolved to send a memorial to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council.

STRIKE IN HOWRAH GOODS YARD.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

Yesterday afternoon about three hundred tindels employed in the East India Railway Goods yard at Howrah struck work. It appears that on Saturday night, there was a row between a police constable and a tindel. Yesterday the police came in large numbers and arrested the tindel. This led the tindels to strike work and they assembled at a place with a view to march on to the thana. The yard master interned and on his promising to enquire into the matter and to stop harassment by the police, the men dispersed.

FREIGHT CHARGES FOR BURMA RICE.

The following telegram has been sent by the Bombay Commission Agents' Association to H. E. the Viceroy with a request to reduce the freight charges for the Burma rice so that the present price may be lowered to some extent:—

"To, his Excellency the Viceroy, Delhi.

The Shipping Controller makes profits of no less than Rs. 30 per ton, that is Rs. 2-4 per bag of Rangoon rice. During the war Government was justified in making freight profits as they had to make good marine losses by enemy action, etc. As the public has to face dreadful famine, your Excellency will see the necessity of foregoing freight profits to give relief to the afflicted poor."

WHAT TO DO DURING THE EPIDEMIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Much has been written about the Cholera epidemic that is at present raging with such vigour in Bombay. I remark that doubts are entertained about the real nature of the disease and how it gained entrance in the city. I think it is fallacious to think that the disease is a gastro-intestinal form of the "Mystery Fever" that raged in epidemic form a few months ago. According to this view the disease was not introduced from without, as it is only a clinical form of influenza. It seems to me that to entertain such notions is fraught with danger, for one is likely to neglect the ordinary precautious that are necessary for Cholera which is a water-borne disease. I have seen several epidemics of Cholera in Bombay during the last eighteen years and I think that there is no doubt about this disease being the real cholera morbus, caused by the comma bacillus, which I believe has been detected in many cases during the present epidemic. The clinical symptoms are classical, and the shortness of the disease need not surprise anyone acquainted with cholera, as it is well known that in some epidemics cases are rapidly fatal and in others less so. I think it is all nonsense to consider this disease as a gastro-intestinal form of influenza. Gastro intestinal form of influenza is always accompanied by fever and the stools are never the typical rice-water stool one meets in the present epidemic. Then there are also the typical "facies hypocratis," the cramps, the suppression of urine and the rapid collapse which almost all cases develop in these days. It behoves one to be very careful to have all drinks. well boiled (milk and water), to avoid drinking soda-water, tea in places where the milk may be served imperfectly boiled, to avoid butter which hight be prepared with milk already infected, fresh vegetables that may be eaten raw as they might have been watered with infected water, ice-cream, cold-drinks and everything that has been exposed to flies and dust. The eating of rotten or unripe fruits, decayed meat and fish may cause illness that predisposes one to a rapid attack of cholera and the same may be said of the action of alcholic drinks. I said above that one should, avoid soda-water and other aerated drinks as it is possible that sufficient care is not taken in factories where ignorant workpeople may not use sufficient care in washing the bottles etc. In some soda-water factories it is even doubtful whether pipe water is used, as I am told that some use well water for the sake of economy. Anyhow, I was called yesterday to attend a case of cholera in a soda-water factory which is a model of cleanliness. All the bottles are carefully washed in large troughs before they are filled and charged. I believe the management is careful that only tap-water is used. All the same, the poor fellow who fell a victim to the disease (he died after a few hours' illness) was handling the bottles in one of the troughs a few moments before he felt too weak to continue. When we remember the habits of the people of this country, who all clean themselves with water after a call of nature, one dreads to think that he may not have cleaned his hands sufficiently before handling the bottles in the troughs. Further comment is unnecessary. As regards the treatment, it seems futile to drink all the abominable stuffs that are prescribed in this disease. If the question of less alkalinity of the blood, as stated by Sir Leonard Rogers, is responsible for the kidney trouble that one meets so early in this disease, the use of delute sulphuric or any other acids may cause great harm, unless the acid has undoubted property of destroying the germs and their toxin in the intestines which one is not inclined to believe. Drugs have generally proved useless in this disease for the reason that the power of absorption is early lost and on account of the vomiting. The best treatment so far known is the intra-veinou's saline solution provided it is done early enough before the collapse is too far gone and the kidneys are hopelessly out of action. As this can only be done in a hospital by competent hands, it is advisable to open temporary hospitals in many parts of Bombay, as we used to do during the plague epidemic, where cases can be treated at once without having to remove them far. To remove a case from Colaba or Worli to the Arthur Road Hospital, is a waste of time that can cost many patients their lives. The time that is wasted *en route* might be utilised with greater life-saving prospects in a hospital near by. At present our hospital arrangement to treat all cases of cholera, so widespread in Bombay, is perfectly inadequate to meet such an emergency. Much could be done if the matter receives the serious consideration of the Health Department at once. We medical men, would be too glad to help if a number of hospitals, be they temporary "zowli" constructions, were opened for the treatment of all urgent cases.—Yours ,etc.,

C. L. D'AVOINE, M. D.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

JAPAN'S AMBITION IN THE EAST.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.

In connection with Japan's services in the war, the "Pioneer's" Tokio correspondent writes:—

It is clear Japan would like to retain the South Sea possessions taken from Germany and if Britain succeed in keeping the colonies taken from Germany, Japan will expect to do the same. As to Tsingtau, Japan is ready to restore it to China as she promised at the beginning of the war, but she would like to occupy it until her own time. In case Tsingtau has to be restored at once, Japan would like to have China leave it a open port. Most of all, Japan desires to have her superior position and rights in China recognised by powers and to enjoy predominant influence in Siberia if such concession be deemed within the right of any one nation. In regard to Siberia it is safe to say Japan is not so much concerned with obtaining political or other concessions as in seeing no Western power or powers is or are given a chance to get established there.

BURMA REFORM SCHEME.

"INADEQUATE AND UNSATISFACTORY".

BURMA CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed by the Burma Provincial Congress Committee at a recent meeting held to consider the Burma Reform Scheme:—

1. That considering that some parts of Lower Burma came under British suzerainty and control almost a century ago, other parts of it more than a couple of generations ago and Upper Burma more than a generation ago and considering that the aims of the Allies in fighting the most calamitous war, just happily ended, were to bring about the restoration of rights and liberties of small and dependent nations all over the world, the Reform Scheme lately published by the Burma Government for the benefit of the people of Burma though an advance on the existing institutions is altogether inadequate and unsatisfactory and must be replaced by one on the lines followed in the case of the major provinces of India.

2. That in view of the great sacrifices made by Indians and Burmans in men and money on the battlefields of France, Flanders, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, Syria, East and South-west Africa, Egypt and Palestine; and in conformity with the principle of self-determination for itself, as enunciated by the United Kingdom's Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, and by the United States' President, Mr. Woodrow Wilson, the Burma Provincial Congress Committee resolves that the people of this country may be granted full Provincial Autonomy and the right of determining the constitution suitable to their needs, immediately after peace is concluded.

DEMAND FOR FULL PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

3. That the Burma Provincial Congress Committee holds that it would be in the best interests of the people of this country to defer the consideration of the question of separation of Burma from India until its people have obtained full Provincial autonomy including fiscal autonomy and are in a position to put forward a well considered Scheme in the matter independently framed on the authority of the people. The Government of Burma Scheme as at present constituted will, if separation be effected in the opinion of this Committee, make the Government still more autocratic and bureaucratic than it has been hitherto. According to this Committee the Scheme offers none of the advantages of separation and has all its disadvantages. In its present stage of development Burma's political connection with politicially advanced India is essential in order to provide healthy legislative and administrative checks on the bureaucracy, and to prevent the unrestricted exploitation of the people and the country's resources.

4. That the Burma Provincial Congress Committee is adverse to any kind of communal representation in the proposed legislative assembly and the other representative institutions of the country, and strongly urges the Government to delete all clauses in the Burma Reform Scheme advocating communal representation.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE SCHEME.

5. That all elections to the Village Boards, the District Councils and the Legislative Assembly contemplated by the Burma Reform Scheme be by direct franchise, that no official including Village headmen be allowed to stand for election to any of these bodies, and that the members of each of the respective representative institutions be given the right to elect its own President.

6. That the creation of the four boards reserving three appointments for three non-official members as presidents thereof is the only redeeming feature of the whole scheme. But the presidents thereunder have no real power and responsibility and they will be mere nonentities. This Committee holds that such boards as are contemplated in the Scheme do not constitute even a first step towards responsible government and that as a first step, non-Europeans should be appointed as ministers in charge of all the four portfolios and made responsible to the Legislature. The President of the Development Board in any case should be a non-European.

7. As to the framing of the constituencies the number of members to be returned their residential qualifications, the method of returning them to the various representative bodies constituted under the Scheme, the binding effect of the resolutions of the Legislative Assembly and the restrictions of the power of certification, this Committee strongly supports the views of Y. M. B. A. as expressed in their resolutions thereon and requests the framers of the Bill to incorporate them therein. This Committee is of the opinion that sex should not be a disqualification to being voters or members.

8. That superior grades of Burma Services in every department including Military should be thrown open to Burmans in the same manner as they would be in all major provinces of India and in this respect this Committee gives its hearty support to the resolutions of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League thereon.

9. That the property qualification required for voting at municipal elections particularly in Rangoon being too high, many who are otherwise qualified to be voters are excluded therefrom and therefore it should not be more than Rs. 10 a month as rental.

10. That no real responsible government in this country is possible, so long as the language of the State, the Legislative body, and other representative institutions remains English. This Committee strongly urges the view that Burmese should be the language of the State and the Council-Chamber in Burma as the principal Provincial language should be in each of the Provinces of India.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

EJECTMENT PROCEEDINGS.

MEANING OF LANDLORD'S "REASONABLE REQUIREMENTS."

Hajee Essa Haji Sumar ..... Appellant and Plaintiff

v.

Messrs. H. Cassumbhoy & Co ... Respondents and Defendants.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Hayward.)

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Beaman dismissing the plaintiff's suit in ejectment against the defendants.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah and the Advocate-General appeared for the appellant.

Mr. W. L. Weldon and Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the respondents.

The plaintiff was the owner of a house in Chukla and he had leased this house to the defendant on the 5th July, 1915 for two years with an option of another year upon notice being given. The defendants had exercised this option and were therefore, entitled to remain in possession apart from the Rent Act until July 1918. On the 20th February, 1918, the plaintiff entered into a lease of the house with one Abdul Karim at a very much higher rent from the date of expiry of the defendant's lease. On the 2nd May, 1918, the Municipality gave notice to the plaintiff that the flooring of the terrace in the rear of the house on the 2nd floor and the flooring underneath the same on the passage under the rear staircase on the 1st floor together with the walls on the said terrace being in a ruinous condition should be pulled down and that the rest of the structure should be secured. Thereafter, the Municipality continually pressed for the execution of these measures and their notices were passed on by the tenant to the landlord. On the 7th August, 1918, the plaintiff obtained from two architects, Mr. Chambers and Mr. Aga, one of whom was called to give evidence, a report in which after reference to the Municipal notice calling upon him to pull down the flooring at the rear of the second and third floors of the building and to demolish one staircase on the first floor with its wall and to secure the rest of the structure they observed that "this structure is old and it needs extensive repairs. We therefore, do not think it would be wise of the plaintiff to spend money on the existing structure" and advised him to pull it down. They also prepared plans and estimates for the new building which showed that upon the increased rent obtained from the new building the plaintiff would be able to earn 5½ per cent. on his outlay. In order to rebuild it was necessary for the plaintiff to get rid not only of the defendants but also of his prospective tenant Abdul Karim.

DEFENDANTS DECLINE TO VACATE.

Accordingly on the 22nd August, 1918, the plaintiff obtained a surrender of his lease from Abdul Karim. The defendants however, taking advantage of the Rent Act, declined to vacate under Section 9 of that Act an order of ejectment could not be passed against the defendants, unless, among other things, the premises were reasonably and bona-fide required by the landlord for the erection of buildings. And the defendants disputed the reasonableness and bona-fides of the landlord in requiring the premises for the erection of new buildings. The defendants had called their architect, who had sworn that the repairs required by the Municipality could be effected at an outlay of Rs. 600 and the defendants had offered to effect such repairs himself.

Mr. Justice Beaman, on the evidence before him, came to the conclusion that though the plaintiff's desire to rebuild was bona-fide, the premises were not 'reasonably' required by the landlord for the erection of buildings. From this decision of his Lordship, the present appeal had been filed.

His Lordship the Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that the conclusion of the learned judge was a finding of fact upon the evidence before him and far from being supposed to differ from that conclusion he thought he should come upon the same conclusion upon the same evidence. In his opinion the plaintiff had not shown that he reasonably required the premises for the erection of buildings and the defendants were, therefore, entitled to the benefit of the provisions of Section 9 Cl. (1). The plaintiff's appeal was therefore dismissed.

Solicitors for the appellant: Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas.

Solicitors for the respondents: Edgelow, Gulabchand Wadia & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 28TH OF JANUARY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

In the Division Court No. 43.

699-18—Wadia G & Co., Langby Billimoria & Co. a firm v. Velji Maneck, Pandia & Co.

1509-18—Sham M & H, Esoofally Lookmanji Khandvawalla v. Goolam Hoosein Esaji.

1535-18—Matu J & M, Dhanji Nagsey v Kunverji Khimji & anr.

1737-18—N C Dalal, Jivanlal Lakhmichand & Co. a firm v. Chodry Chandulal Manekchand, Khandwalla & Co.

1815-18—Sham M & H, Jadhavji Thakersey v. Kallianji Hirachand a firm.

1841-18—Mehta D & L, Madhavji Jesing v. T S Venkatachariar a firm.

1846-18—Mulji & Th, Harilal Narotamdas v. Messrs Jivraj Takersey a firm, Motichand & D.

1868-18—Malvi M R & Co., Odhavji Govinji & Co. a firm v. Damji Shivji, Mulla & M.

1872-18—Kharas & Co., Tricumdas Gordhan das Khattau v. R. A. Murdock, Jehangir & S.

1873-18—Kharas & Co., Tricumdas Gordhandas Khattau v. W H Hogarth & anr, Payne & Co.

1878-18—Soondardas & Co., Messrs Sidhuram Visandaram a firm v. Kilachand Virchand & anr, Hiralal Th & Co.

1883-18—Subnis & G, Mehta Gulabchand Panachand v. Sha Dharsi Jagjiwan, N. C. Dalal.

1930-18—Ragh N & Co., Messrs Popatlal Manecklal a firm v. Bahaldas Khimchand, Amin & D.

1950-18—Little & Co., Marshall & Co. a firm v. Yousuf Brothers a firm.

1954-18—Bhai K & G, Girdharlal Ambalal a firm v. Gopaldas Ranchhoddas, Khandwalla & Co.

1958-18—Mulji & Th, Girdharlal Ambalal a firm v. Sakarbai Chimanlal a firm.

1959-18—Sham M & H, Sunderdas Meghji a firm v. Mathurdas Gordhandas a firm.

1996-18—Bhimji & Co., Messrs. Gulabchand Andadal a firm v. Messrs Pangubhai Padamsey a firm, Jam R & D.

1997-18—Mehta D & L, Hirji Bhagwandas a firm v. Bhaji Hari a firm, Kanga & S.

2008-18—Kanga & S, Kanjibhai Jhaverdas Sidpara v. Gulam Hoosein Mulla Dosaji.

2024-18—Soondardas & Co., Jagrupji Manchaji a firm v. Bhoormal Tarachand & ors.

2031-18—Purshotamrai & Co., Thakar Ramchoddas Mathuradas a firm v. Sha Kasturbhai Sukarchand a firm.

2037-18—Edg G W & Co., Messrs Surana Dalal & Co. a firm v. Kalliamull Kasturmall Bhargatia.

16-19—Vachha & Co., Bai Mithibai & anr v. Tom Brewin.

17-19—Dik M & K, Harilal Naranji Bhatt v. Popatlal Prabhuji Kandoba.

22-19—Jam R & D, Tooljaram Moolji v. Toolsidas Jagjiwandas Dwecha. Sham M & H.

25-19—Mehta D & L, Mathuradas Ramji & Co. a firm v. Bhikaji Chimanlal a firm, Vachha & Co.

30-19—Vachha & Co., Messrs. Sha Lakhmaji Lallaji a firm v. Messrs. Sha Bhulaji Bhoormal a firm.

31-19—Wadia G & Co.. The Eastern Bank Ld v. Mahomed Sulleman Kajee.

40-19—Merwanji K & Co., Framji Hormusji Sethna v. Issac Waine, Craige B & Co.

43-19—Mehta D & L, Davaram Gopal Wadia v. Popatlal Prabhuji.

44-19—In person, Isaac Jacob Sophie v. Najmudin S Gunmakar, Vachha & Co.

55-19—Merwanji K & Co., Chhotalal Chunilal a firm v. Ramchhordas Narotamdas a firm, Unwalla P & P.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSE.

1733-18—Payne and Co, Popatlal Manecklal a firm v Jagjiwan Oojamsey.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103.

1891-18—Jam R & D, Chambamal Divanchand a firm v Gorakram Haribux a firm.

1897-18—Motichand & D, Devchand Purshotam v Varajdas Ravji, Tyabji D & Co.

1984-18—Ard H D & Co, Gulraj Ranglal a firm v Bassetappa Adweppa.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1610-18—Motichand and D, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Messrs Mahomed Taki Ali Mahomed Sherazi a firm, Shamrao M and H, Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

20-17—Vachha and Co, Messrs. Daluram Mangalchand a firm v Tricumdas Lalji, Dikshit M and K.

721-17—Bhimji and Co, Bai Bhikibai widow and anr v Girdharlal Jadavnath Budwar a firm, Payne and Co.

1383-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Merwanji Dhunjibhai Sukhia and ors v Virbaiji widow and ors, Vachha and Co.

652-18—Hiralal Th and Co, Ratansey Doongersey v Bhawanishanker Parashram and ors, D J Mantri.

1089-16—Motichand and D, Abdulla Gulam Husein v Amoobai widow and ors, Mulji and Th.

1142-16—Kanga and S, Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer v Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed and ors, Payne and Co. Not to be called on till 30-1-19.

1453-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Raichand Ghelabhai v Bai Poorbai widow and anr, Captain and V, Malvi M R and Co.

1125-17—Wadia G and Co, E D Sassoon and Co a firm v Chaturbhuj Ganesh a firm Edgelow G W and Co.

860-18—Shamrao M and H, Chimanlal Lalloobhai v Wadia Chinoy and Co a firm.

647-18—Mulla and Mulla, Kayum Dawoodbhai Jafferji v Abdul Husein Dawoodbhai Jafferji and ors, Mulla and M, Purnanand and Co.

657-18—Malvi M R and Co, Pragji Pelji and anr v Jiwanram Mody a firm and anr.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

34-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Elias Haji Abdulla v Alli Mahomed Haji Joosub and ors, Smetham B and Co, Part Heard.

1384-17—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs Thackersey Deochand and Co a firm v Jugmohandas Pranjivandas Papdiwalla, Dharamsi and Co.

S C Ct 833/26765-17—Dharamsey and Co, Jugmohandas Pranjivandas v Thakersey Mahashanker and anr, Soonderdas and Co.

1293-17—Mulla and M, Messrs Fardunji Khurshedji Mody and Sons a firm v Messrs Jamshedji Jehangir and Son a firm, Dubash and Co.

1299-17—Mulla and M, Khemraj Shrikissondas v Purshotam alias Nathu Wishwanath Londe.

ADJOURNED PETITION.

In Re Suit 1149-18—Re Ind Arb Act IX of 1899—Edg G W & Co, Nagindas Vijbhukandas a firm Petr v Tribhowandas Narotamdas a firm Respdts. Moti and D.

LONG CAUSES.

509-17—Wadia G & Co, David Sassoon & Co Ld v Hirjee Vargang and ors, N C Dalal

184-18—Vachha & Co, Jainarayan Nayarmal v Bhagwandas Gordhandas a firm, Mer K & Co.

292-18—Ard H D & Co, Jethabhoy Kallianji v Kavasjee Temulji a firm, Mer K & Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

1369-18—Dapt F & D, M Nagarshett Sons a firm v Jethabhai Nursey, Ard H D & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

301-18—Kanga and S, Wamanrao Dadaji Rane and anr v Keshowlal Devshanker Acharya.

334-18—Tyabji D & Co, Moolramanujdas Guru Ramkisondasji v Tyabally Mahomedally and ors, Payne and Co.

1211-17—Mer K & Co, Nandlal Birdhichand v Kaniram Chandanmal a firm, Edg G W & Co.

BRITISH INDIA TRADE RETURNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The British India trade returns for December last show imports of eight millions seven hundred ninety-eight thousand, an increase of one million two hundred thirty-eight thousand, and exports of eleven millions seventy-three thousand, an increase of five hundred sixty-one thousand, compared with the previous year.

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The Night Watch of Nymphaea

SIR J. C. BOSE'S LECTURE.

Sir J. C. Bose's Discourse delivered at the Bose Institute last Friday, dealt with the mysterious phenomenon of recurrent opening and closure of flowers. Some of them open in the morning, and close in the evening; others do exactly the opposite, opening at night and closing during the day. These various effects have been described as the "waking" and "sleep" movements of plants. The subject had attracted the attention of plant-physiologists for more than half a century. After summarising the various results Jost in his recent work says that no satisfactory explanation of the sleep movements of plants has yet been forthcoming, and that the true theory can only be established after new and exhaustive research. This investigation has been in progress at Sir J. C. Bose's laboratory for the last five years; and special automatic recorders have been invented by means of which numerous plants have been recording their movements for every hour of the day and night and for many days in succession.

In the course of his Discourse the lecturer said: "The poets have forestalled the men of science. Why does the water-lily, *Kumud* or *Nymphaea* keep awake all night long and close her petals during the day? Because the water-lily is the lover of the Moon, and like the human soul expanding at the touch of the Beloved, the lily opens out her heart at the touch of the moon-beam, and keeps watch all night long; she shirks affrighted by the rude touch of the Sun, and closes her petals during the day. The outer floral leaves of the lily are green, and in the day time the closed flowers are hardly distinguishable from the broad green leaves which float on the water. The scene is transformed in the evening as if by magic, and myriads of glistening white flowers cover the dark water. The recurrent daily phenomenon has not only been observed by the poets, but an explanation offered for it. It is the moon-light then that causes the opening of the lily, and the sunlight the movement of closure. Had the poet taken out a lantern in a dark night, he would have noticed that the lily opened at night in total absence of the moon; but a poet is not expected to carry a lantern and peer out in the dark; that inordinate curiosity is characteristic only of the man of science. Again the lily does not close with the appearance of the sun; for the flower often remains awake up to eleven in the forenoon. A French dictionary maker saw Cuvier, the Zoologist about the definition of the crab as "a little red fish which walks backwards." "Admirable?" said Cuvier. "But the crab is not necessarily little, nor is it red till boiled; it is not a fish, and it cannot walk backwards. But with these exception your definition is perfect." And so also with the poet's description of the movement of the lily, which does not open to moon-light, nor yet close to the sun.

The "sleep"i and "waking" of *Jhinga* Flower.

The waking and sleeping of the water lily is by no means an isolated instance. My attention was first drawn to another remarkable floral display by the folk-song which begins with:—

"Our day of work is over—
Like life's span, but an hour:
For now behold the gold-starred fields
Of opening *Jhinga* flowers?"

Since then I witness every afternoon a glorious transformation in my experimental garden at Sijbaria on the Ganges. The gardener has planted a large field with *Jhinga* (Luffa acutangula). The flowers when closed at day time are very inconspicuous, the lowest whorl of the sepals being dull green; in my afternoon walk I can hardly recognise the old familiar field, which is now covered with masses of flower in their golden glory. Here also the flowers remain open throughout the night; but they close early in the morning and the fairy field of cloth of gold vanishes suddenly.

COMPLEXITY OF THE PROBLEM.

The revelations made by the plant-scripts led to the discovery of certain new and unsuspected reactions in the life of plants, notably the influence of variation of temperature in modifying the geotropic curvature. There are at least ten variables, which by their joint effects gise rise to over a thousand variations in the resulting movement of plants. The effect of each of these different factors had been isolated and a new theory propounded which offers a complete explanation of the so-called sleep movement. The life reaction of plants to the various stimuli of the environment was most strikingly illustrated by means of the supersensitive magnetic Crescograph. The plant was shown to perceive the shock of light, to which it made an answering signal; so also to the action of warmth and cold. And it was explained how the various combinations of effects induced by environmental changes found diverse expressions in the movement of plants.

The scientific explanations offered for the opening and closing of the water-lily is that the flower is closed under sun-light, and that the opening takes place under darkness. But Professor Bose has been able to keep the lily awake even in the day time by placing it in a cool place. Simultaneous record of the movement of the flower and the thermograph of daily variation of temperature proved conclusively that a rapid fall of temperature in the evening brought about the opening of the flower, at first slowly then rapidly, and by 10 p.m. the flower was fully expanded. About 6 a.m. in the morning there is a rise of temperature, and the reverse movement of closure sets in. The flower continues to close very rapidly till the sleep movement of closure is complete by about 10 a.m.

It will be seen how different flowers through their sensitiveness to heat and cold execute movements of "sleep" or of "waking." Some of them have the healthy habit of normal humanity to sleep at night and keep awake at day-time. Others turn night into day, and make up for their long night-watch by sleeping it off at the day time.

LABOUR UNREST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Since the commencement of the labour strike, I find the word "mill-owners" wrongly used. Are they really the "mill-owners"? Certainly not. In fact they are only managing agents of limited liability concerns. Then why should they be called "mill-owners"? There are some, a very small number, who are the "owners" of such private concerns, but not all.

Again, whatever allowance, etc., which will be paid by them to the labourers, will affect the earnings of the mills, and will not be an out-pocket expense of the agents as the laymen class thinks. Yes, their commission which is based on the nett profit and which amounts to thousands of rupees, and at times lakhs, will be reduced a bit!

Therefore, in my opinion, if the managing agents still persist in refusing the grant of allowance, etc., the best course would be that the shareholders of such concerns should call a general meeting, and ask the agents to grant the requests of the poor labourers in such hard times of famine.—Yours, etc.,

D. M. BHARUCHA.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

ROADS IN NASIK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please favour me by allowing a short space in your popular paper?

The Nasik Municipality has been levying a bicycle tax from cyclists who reside within the municipal limits, at the rate of 2 annas a month, presumably because the bicycles like other vehicles wear out the municipal roads. But sir, if you just see the rightful condition of the municipal roads particularly the so-called Main Road and the road along the Civil Hospital by the Edward Memorial Club you will agree with me that instead of the beautiful roads being worn out it is the bicycle which must be getting damaged. Every yard of the road that a Cyclist goes he bumps on a loose stone or gets in deep rut and is in the danger of dropping down. These two roads look as if they have not been repaired for ages. 2 annas a month is not really much but surely we grudge it in view of the bad state of roads. I hope the responsible municipal authorities will look to the matter soon and relieve the pangs of many a.

CYCLIST.

Nasik, Jan. 25.

GRIEVANTES OF SWADASHI STORES EMPLOYEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The fight for bread which has been waged in Bombay by the mill-labourers mehtas of the cloth markets, labours in the dockyards, etc., etc., is owing to the meagre wages and salaries granted, to these workers being incompatible with the present high and abnormal prices prevailing in the markets, due to the dire famine and war times.

There is at present one of the foremost Indian firm in our city known as Swadeshi Stores which is a model institution of its kind and where I, as a frequent customer, had latterly had the occasion to ask one of the salesmen there and the reply I got, was most discouraging. While returning I thought over their grievances and was surprised that a firm like this one which is under the management of the experienced directors should not at once pay heed to the needs of these poor salesmen and grant their just demands.

The poor staff do not enjoy even the ordinary holidays granted to the lowest labour classes though they bring in immense profits by working as they do on a very meagre scale of salary. The staff may it be said to their credit are not inclined to go on a strike but labour under great discontent, as equitable scale of salery is not granted to them and reasonable *holidays* to take up their breath at least four times a month are not allowed. If prompt attention is not paid to their condition, I am afraid this wave of unrest may affect and influence their tottering overtaxed energies at any moment. —Yours, etc.,

A TRUE SPEAKER.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

6TH ALL INDIA MUSLIM LADIES' CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

The sixth All-India Muslim Ladies' Conference will be held in Calcutta on 10th, 11th and 12th February next. Begum Saheb of Major Khedive Jung Bahadur will preside and about four hundred delegates are expected to attend. Sittings will be held in strict purda. A number of prominent Mahomedan ladies are taking active interest to make the Conference a success.

ALL-INDIA CANTONMENT CONFERENCE.

DEMAND FOR OBSERVANCE OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMBALA, Jan. 25.

The first sessions of the All-India Cantonment Conference was held here to-day. About one hundred delegates from different cantonments attended. The objects of the Conference as mentioned in the speeches of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President are very modest, namely, to obtain certain civic rights in cantonments.

Rai Sahib Benarsi Dass, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his speech said:—"It may be said that with the other all-India movements, such as the Congress and the League to watch and advance the interests of the whole country, this particular movement was not necessary. This is not, however, the case. The conditions of life in the cantonments are different from the conditions in the rest of British India even in normal times of peace. There are sections in the Cantonments Code that hangs like the Sword of Damocles over the heads of peaceful residents of cantonments. Even the elementary rights of British citizenship such as are enjoyed by every resident of British India are not extended to us in their entirety. Some of the cantonments are centres of trade, enlightenment and culture. Not a few of their Sudder Bazaars have all the appearance of an up-to-date town with monuments of patriotism and public spirit scattered all round them."

After referring to the opportunities, cantonment residents had of coming in contact with Europeans he said:—"Our case is, therefore, special and a special effort is needed to prepare a brief for it and then to lay it before the authorities in a way that it may bring home to them the justness of our aspirations. In its preliminary notice about the convening of this Conference and the draft resolutions, the Reception Committee has stated in clear terms that the Conference has no desire to meddle with the Military administrations of cantonments. All that we desire is that in matters pertaining to our own welfare we should be given a free hand. The Montagu-Chelmsford scheme lays down the principle that in local civil administrations the people's voice be supreme. What we contend and pray for, is that this principle be extended to cantonments. The constitution of the Cantonment Committee is at present most unsatisfactory to my mind and the future Cantonment Committee should be a more inviting institution, where the chosen representatives of the people be as welcome as the Military officers, and where the two bringing with them all that is best in the culture and civilization of the East and the West may strive to promote the welfare of each other, giving each other the benefit of their ability and experience, but leaving each other free to determine the methods of attaining their respective welfare."

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The President Rai Sahib L. Laxminarain in the course of his Presidential address while pointing out that the scope of the work of the Conference was very narrow and limited, dealt with larger issues as he felt that it was only as a small part of a very much bigger scheme of political emancipation that they in this Conference were going to press their claims. Summarising therefore, their views about Reform Scheme he said there was not what might be described as 'neck or nothing' policy. He said: "We do, no doubt, heartily wish that the policy of self-government should be applied to India in as full a measure as possible, but I do not think there is any one among us who will prejudice India's cause adopting a policy which may result in the frustration of all our hopes and the prepetuation of the autocratic system under which India is governed at present. However great might be our regret that during the last Election many of our most trusted friends have not been returned to Parliament the British Premier Mr. Lloyd George has, at the present moment, done all in his power to restore confidence in us that the pledges held out to us will be fulfilled. The inclusion of Sir S. P. Sinha in the British Cabinet as Under-Secretary of State for India and his elevation to the peerage are landmarks in the history of India's connection with England.

Dealing with the immediate object of the Conference he expressed his belief that a Central Association was a necessity for them in order that they might compare notes with each other and adopt a common plan to have their particular grievances properly ventilated. He then referred to their specific demands and laid stress upon the observance of the civil rights of the cantonment population.

The Conference then passed resolutions of loyalty to the Throne, condolence with their Imperial Majesties in their bereavement and congratulations to the Allied arms and adjourned till to-morrow.

SALE OF ROTTEN FRUIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to point out that the Superintendent of Markets does not allow squatters to sit and sell fruits outside the market under the Municipal Act, but it is a matter of regret that fruit sold in market and purchased by small vendors by paying its cost is destroyed by the market peons on the plea of its being rotten. When rotten fruit is sold in the market itself why its sale is not stopped by the market staff is a mystery. On Sunday morning a poor woman, who had purchased fruit from the market, was perforce asked to destroy it by a market peon and the woman lost her money. Who is going to make good this loss the peon or the Municipal Commissioner? I hope some rules should be framed for additional supervision over the sale of rotten fruits and poor small purchasers saved from molestation. I trust you will voice public feeling in this respect and stop the *zoolum* of market peons.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

SIR HARCOURT ON "THE RUSTY SYSTEM OF EDUCATION."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

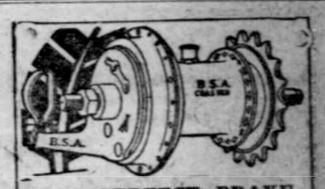
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.

The Lieutenant-Governor of United Provinces Sir Harcourt Butler presided over the Convocation of the Allahabad University as Chancellor and delivered an important address. Sir Harcourt dwelt at length on the connection between education and material progress and the changed out-look since the war. Sir Harcourt contemplated the creation of new universities at Lucknow and Agra. The Degrees of Doctor of Laws were conferred on Sir P. C. Banerji and that of Doctor of Science on the Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Ward.

His Honour said, "Our educational machinery is in part worn out and rusty, but still it has accomplished much. Faulty and makeshift as it necessarily has been, our education has made modern India. It has purified public services, it has increased the number of men who think it has prepared the way for new ideas and larger conceptions of civic duty. It has opened new avenues of employment; it will end, I trust, in growth and the spread of Imperial ideas. There are still great walls of ignorance to be battered down. There are many and great temples of education to be built up. There is a call for highest service from the best of India's sons but members have been stirred. Beginnings of desire for free and compulsory education are manifest, great hopes thrive and grow. In a short time we have fulfilled a long time. Even before the war new ideals of educational policy were in the air and war has changed the aspect of policy such as a stream of lava changes the country at the base of some great volcano, or a tidal wave changes some island in the Pacific Ocean. The war has broken up the despotism of humanities and has installed a federation of sciences and humanities. This is a great master change. For centuries education has, to use Macaulay's phrase, disclaimed to be useful. It must be useful now. And, yet one may hope humanizing of science. The scientific use of humanities will go on side by side. No mere materialistic education will ever satisfy India. Over and above us all towers the peak of sheer educational power, over us all is still cast the spell of ideal. The question of university reform will soon come upon us. The policy of the Government of India has been to restrict the area under which affiliating universities have control by securing, in the first instance, a separate university for each of the leading provinces of India, and secondly, create new local teaching and residential universities in each of the provinces in harmony with best modern opinions as to the right road to educational efficiency.

NEW UNIVERSITIES AT AGRA AND LUCKNOW.

We have already a new university in the province, the Benares Hindu University. It is not a provincial institution, but it serves a larger number of our people. Considerable funds have been collected for the Muslim University at Aligarh. May I as an old friend of Aligarh who had the honour of knowing Sir Saiyid Ahmed Khan and was on intimate friend of Mr. Justice Mahmud, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Nawab Viqarulmulk and others, appeal to my Muslim friends who have done so well under trying conditions during the war, to close up ranks and work together for their sons' and companions' sake in order that they may play their proper part in the educational development of the province. I contemplate the creation of new universities at Lucknow and later on at Agra. I shall appoint a committee to consider establishment of these new universities as soon as the report of Dr. Sadler's committee is published. Great distinction must be drawn between the conditions that prevail in Calcutta and the conditions that prevail here but I hope we shall learn much from the report of that committee. We must also try to develop a teaching university in Allahabad. This will involve the separation of what may be called internal and external branches of the University. There are rumours that Dr. Sadler's committee will make important proposals in this connection. It has long been my own view that all work above the standard of Bachelorship in Arts and Sciences should be University work concentrated at the University centre and directed entirely by the University."



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PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

RIGHTS OF MINORITIES.

MR. R. P. PARANJPYE'S SUGGESTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, in the course of a statement submitted to the Franchise Committee, says: I assume that the Legislative Council of Bombay will consist of 125 members of whom 100 will be elected and 25 nominated. Of the 100 elected members 8 will be by special constituencies. Of the remaining 92, according to the Congress-League agreement 31 will be Mahomedans and the rest non-Mahomedans. This representation of the Mahomedans is no doubt excessive, but an Indian has got to take it as a settled fact. I should have preferred that some of these Mahomedan seats had been filled up from general constituencies returning several members, with some seats reserved for Mahomedans. The special extra representation of Mahomedans may then have been made by means of separate electorates. I throw out this suggestion which I made last year once again; but I give a scheme by means of which we can arrange the 31 seats to be filled up by separate Mahomedans electorates. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report as well as the Congress-League Scheme having settled the question of Mahomedan representation, I do not propose the creation of any new special constituencies except two for the depressed classes. The number of voters from them according to any property or educational qualification, however low, is likely to be so small that the method of reserving a seat for them which I have proposed for backward classes, will not do. I, therefore, reserve two seats for them. I intend that one of these should be filled up alternately by the depressed classes from Sind and N. D. and one similarly by the C. D. or S. D. I. keep this special representation of the depressed classes strictly provisional, to be revised every twelve years by Parliamentary Committees as contemplated in the M. C. report. The present special constituencies have been retained except that the Bombay Corporation seat proposed to be taken away as I am giving special representation to the city of Bombay and that the bigger landholders should be added to the sardars in the N. D. and the Deccan in filling those seats.

REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES.

The question of Mahomedan representation having been settled, we need only consider other minorities. These minorities need not necessarily be regarded as those due to castes or religious only, for with advancing India different shades of political opinion will soon crystallise and we may hope soon to have such minorities as socialists, social reformers, labourites, etc. If we begin to legislate for caste or communal minorities only, such really political opinions will find no chance of being represented on the Councils. The number of castes or religions is so immense that it will be impossible to satisfy all claims that have been put forward during recent years. The most insistent claim is that of non-Brahmins; but non-Brahmins will soon develop differences among themselves and the process will never end. Special communal electorates should, therefore, not be set up. All reasonable minority claims will be satisfied by a system of territorial constituencies returning several members on the principle of the single transferable vote. With a little organisation even the single (non-transferable) vote or cumulative vote will help these minorities to get representation but these non-Brahmin or backward communities lack in this organisation itself although they are strong in numbers and the transferable vote will, therefore, be just the remedy for them. It has been everywhere acknowledged that the voting according to this system will not be much more difficult than ordinary voting, for all that the voter has to do is to place the candidates in order of merit as far as he cares to do. The remaining task is for the returning officer only who will be assisted by trained experts.

Seeing however that the claims of the non-Brahmins have been urged with such heat I have no objection to reserve seats for them in such multi-membered constituencies. I had detailed this plan in my memorandum submitted to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State last year. Thus in one of the constituencies for which I would reserve two seats for the backward classes, the voting paper will contain the name of candidates from these classes with a star or other mark.

RESERVATION OF SEATS.

If in one or two constituencies seats are decided to be reserved for the Lingayats also, this plan can easily be made to suit this double reservation of seats. If a vacancy occurs by death or any other cause, the seat shall be filled from the backward classes only if by this cause the number of members belonging to the backward classes from the particular constituency falls below the fixed number. I do not expect that this condition about the reservation of seats will be practically operative, for these backward classes with their vast voting strength will come of their own right among the first two or three members. But to allay their fears this regulation may be inserted for the next ten years at least. The transferable vote will get rid of the necessity of strict party organisation in which these classes are at present somewhat lacking. I do not propose to dilate on the merits of P. R. by means of the transferable vote as its theoretical merits have been accepted practically in all countries. The practical difficulties are not at all insuperable. The conditions of India make this a remedy peculiarly applicable to this country. I have had something more to say about it in my note of last year and I shall be glad to give any further explanation in my oral evidence. I may say that in the special Mahomedan constituencies also the principale fo P. R. should be introduced as there are different sections among them as well. Thus in Bombay the Khojas, Borahs, Memons and Persians are distinctly marked divisions and it has been a matter of some complaint that in the Bombay Council the elected Mahomedan candidate for Bombay city has been generally a Khoja.

TERRITORIAL CONSTITUENCIES.

The importance of large cities in the Presidency has to be recognised. I propose to allot seats to all cities in the Presidency having a population of over one lakh. I give six seats to the non-Mahomedans of Bombay and one each to Karachi, Ahmedabad Surat and Poona. After every census if a new town gets a population of over a lakh it should be given a seat to be taken away from the territorial constituency in which it lies. For several years the only likely competitors for this would be Hubli, Sholapur, and Hyderabad. I am giving also three seats to the Mahomedans of Bombay city. Thus Bombay city will be adequately represented with these nine members in addition to about three or four members which it will have out of the special constituencies.

Following the above principles, I submit herewith a scheme for the territorial constituencies in the Presidency omitting the large cities. Two districts or more have been joined together which appear to have similar conditions and are near neighbours to another. Kanara district is too far off and its interests too distinct to be joined to any other district and is hence made a separate constituency returning one member. Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur are made into one constituency returning nine members; but if this be thought too large a number, it may be split up into two convenient portions. Thana and Nasik are joined together as they are contiguous districts, both Marathi-speaking. Thana has to be taken out of the other N. D. districts as it has not much affinity with them. The numbers assigned to each constituency are only tentative and a difference of one member one way or the other may have to be made in view of more accurate population statistics. In fact at each census the figures may have to be readjusted according to D'Hondt's rule. According to strict population basis one Mahomedan members would represent about 115,000 Mahomedan population, while a member representing other classes represents about 275,0000 persons in general territorial constituencies.

In suggesting the qualifications of candidates Mr. Paranjpye writes:—A sex disqualification should be removed. Though it is not very likely that women shall come forward as candidates in the immediate future yet it is needless to retain the sex bar in our rules as its removal in future may give rise to great, but needless, agitation. The tendency of the world is now towards doing away with the sex bar and India should also move with the times.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

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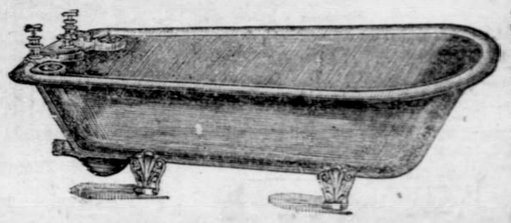

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